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HOXHA CONVEYS THANKS FOR NEW YEAR GREETINGS

AU061537 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, thanked the working collectives, friends, distinguished workers, Albanians living abroad, friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania, known progressive personalities from various parts of the world and others for the greetings sent to him on occasion of the New Year 1982. Hundreds of telegrams, messages and letters of greetings, he says in a letter of thanks, have been sent to me on occasion of the New Year 1982 from the working collectives of work and production centers, agricultural cooperatives, People's Army units, units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, martyrs' families, people's heroes and heroes of socialist labor, friends and special workers. These greetings, which are an expression of love and respect of all the country's workers for the AWP, our infallible, brave and resolute leader of the life and activity of the country, pleases me immeasurably.

The year which passed was an historical year. Everyone celebrated with great successes the 40th anniversary of the founding of our glorious party. Also last year the Eighth AWP Congress held its proceedings, which were characterized by an unbreakable unity of revolutionary thought and action of its members around the Central Committee and of the whole people around the party. The successful realization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan also was begun, relying completely on our own forces. The year 1981 was one of celebration for the victories achieved in further consolidating the internal and external positions of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the new and more advanced objectives for our political, economic and cultural development in the future, for strengthening the defense of the homeland.

I heartily thank the working masses of our people -- heroic workers, cooperativists, people's intellectuals, soldiers, military cadres, all comrades -- for their warm greetings and for the very pleasing reports which they sent me on the achievements in production, culture, art, defense and others. And I heartily wish everyone a happy new year, new successes at work, joy and happiness in their social and family life. I express the full conviction that also during 1982, as up to today, everyone together as one body, united around the party and under its Marxist-Leninist leadership, will march forward in the further and continuous strengthening and flourishing of our beloved socialist homeland, the consolidation of the people's power and the raising of the country's defense capacity. On the occasion of the New Year, 1982, I have also received telegrams and messages of greetings from many Albanians living abroad, brothers and sisters living outside their mother country, friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania, and prominent progressive personalities from various countries. Their sincere greetings are a great support and encouragement for our people. I take advantage of this occasion to thank them and to send all of them my warmest revolutionary greetings and brotherly wishes for a good new year in social activity. in realizing their aspirations and in their family lives.

Comrades and friends, Happy New Year, 1982.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha, Tirana, 5 January 1982

BRIEFS

POWER INDUSTRY PLAN FULFILLMENT -- The workers of the power sector fulfilled the industrial production plan 110.2 percent, producing goods worth 55 million leks over and above the plan for the 11-month period. The electricity output plan was fulfilled 120.9 percent, with 687 million kilowatt-hours produced over and above the plan. The electricity export plan was also overfulfilled by 605 million kilowatt-hours. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 10 Dec 81 AU]

TRENDS IN COOPERATION WITH CEMA OUTLINED

AU071027 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jan (BTA) -- Bulgaria has signed 230 bilateral and multilateral specialization and cooperation agreements within the CMEA framework. It is these very agreements which determine the nature of her national economy to a considerable degree. On the basis of these documents this country is specializing in the manufacture of more than 700 kinds of goods of the mechanical engineering as well as in a number of other articles of industry and agriculture.

Of greatest importance in the sphere of the mechnical engineering are several industrial specializations such as: the mechanical-handling equipment, some goods of the electronics and electrical engineering, machine tools, tractors and farm machinery.

The basic index for the part specialization and cooperation play in Bulgaria's economy is the relative share of the export of such a production in the volume of their manufacture. In recent years this share has been above 80 per cent with the electric drives, electric hoists, the electric trucks and tractors and it is more than 90 per cent with the type-writers and the ICE trucks. More than 45 per cent of Bulgarian-made machinery and equipment earmarked for export to the CMEA member-countries are specialized and joint production on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

Over the last decade an improvement of the structure of the specialized and joint production has been made. The proportion of the electronic and electrical engineering is constantly increasing while that of the specializations for which more materials are consumed is constantly decreasing. In the 1970-1979 period the share of the computers in the total export of specialized mechanical engineering output grew from 0.6 to 21.2 per cent, that of the electrical engineering equipment -- from 0.3 to 6.9 per cent, of the communication equipment -- from 0.3 to 6.8 per cent. During these years the share of the mechanical-handling equipment went down from 65.5 per cent to 42.3 per cent, and the share of tractors and farm machinery -- from 22.1 to 9.8 per cent.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL ELECTION PLENUM

AU241429 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Dec (BTA) -- Miss Stanka Shopova was elected today first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League. Until then she held the post of a secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

Mr Georgi Tanev, the former leader of the Komsomol, was elected first secretary of the BCP County Committee in the town of Kurdzhali.

At this morning's plenum of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League present was Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The plenum elected five new secretaries of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

The date of the 14th regular congress of the Dimitrov Young Communist League -- May 25, 1982 -- was fixed.

BRIEFS

DRAGOYCHEVA AT CELEBRATION -- A celebration marking the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the party organization in Liesichevo village, Pazardzhik Okrug, was held today. Tsola Dragoycheva attend the celebration and conveyed greetings. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Dec 81 AU]

TV NOTES ROMANIAN FOOD SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

LD071000 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 6 Jan 82

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The Romanian Government adopted a number of measures early in December to adjust the distribution of foodstuffs. The problem of improving the quality and supplies of basic foodstuffs in the capital, where considerable difficulties have arisen of late, has been discussed by the Romanian Government. Emil Bobu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, was today appointed Romanian deputy prime minister. Material by our correspondent Ivan Pasko deals with these problems.

[Begin Pasko correspondence, presumably read by an announcer] The system of regional self-supplies of foodstuffs currently being introduced which is based on the maximum utilization of all areas suitable for crops and livestock breeding for the benefit of the local population did not bring the desired effects in Romania so far. The hot and dry summer, too, contributed to this state of affairs as it reduced some of this year's harvest. As a result, difficulties began to crop up in the supply of the domestic market with certain basic foodstuffs. The State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic therefore approved decrees containing a set of measures aimed at overcoming the problems that have arisen.

These decrees stipulate that each citizen who owns land in town or countryside is dutybound to use it efficiently. This means that he has the duty to grow agricultural products and keep domestic animals to meet his own requirements and, wherever possible, contribute to the overall supplies of the population.

In view of the complicated food supplies situation, a system of restricted sales of bread, flour, corn and other items has been introduced throughout Romania. Every citizen is allowed to buy these food items in restricted quantities in his place of residence or in the area where he works. The annual consumption of flour products, which has been excessive, will be laid down by the state plan. [end Pasko correspondence]

Let me add that every Romanian citizen can buy products equivalent to 100-150 kg of grain and 30 kg of corn per annum. It is expected that this system will help to reduce the consumption of flour products and increase the consumption of meat, fruit and vegetables.

POLISH SOLIDARITY LEADERS 'LOSING GROUND'

LD031722 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan (CTK) -- "We are witnessing the beginning of an end of the inglorious era of 'Solidarity' extremist leaders," the daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

It pointed out that although the danger of spreading unrest and tension has not passed off yet, "the interned leaders of 'Solidarity" and other adventurers still at liberty are politically losing ground day by day."

Many "Solidarity" members are shaken by facts gradually coming to light and proving what their chiefs were preparing for the Polish people and how grossly they were abusing the confidence placed in them by millions of honest people, the daily said.

"The return to the original mission of the 'Solidarity' trade union as characterized in the well-known agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie requires not only to break with antisocialist elements and morally discredited leaders in this union, but also to work out a new program and annul all that the so-called representatives of the 42,000-member 'Solidarity' apparatus agreed on at their Gdansk congress last September and October," the daily said, and added that these reasonable demands are being expressed at plants, offices and various institutions.

U.S., USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICIES CONTRASTED

LD062206 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The United States is concentrating its present armaments efforts not only in the sphere of nuclear weapons production but, as reported by the French news agency AFP from Washington, it is also stepping up preparations for possible chemical warfare. A report by Guenther Meisler follows:

At present the United States already regulates an enormous arsenal of chemical weapons. U.S. experts estimate present supplies at a total of 3 million chemical artillery grenades, thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of landmines and thousands of spray tanks. Highly toxic substances are involved, of which more than half are categorized in the new generation of chemical weapons. Considerable quantities of supplies are stored outside the United States, a large number of them on FRG territory. According to the German Trade Union Federation [DGS], there are over 2,000 tons of highly toxic and lethal nerve gases in the Rhineland alone. There were public protests against it but as yet without success. The United States is now preparing the production of more and new chemical weapons. Six to 7 billion dollars is earmarked for this purpose over the next few years. The emphasis is on the production of so-called binary nerve gas, whereby two originally nontoxic chemicals become highly toxic when deployed, leading to death among those affected in a matter of seconds. According to statements by Assistant Deputy Secretary for the U.S. Army Amoratta Hoeber, binary weapons will be stationed mainly outside the country, that is in Western Europe, where the Pentagon made provisions not only for the outbreak of a nuclear conflict but also for the possible conduct of a chemical war. It is not by chance that millions of West Europeans demonstrated their opposition to the United States weapons of mass annihilation, and rightly include rejection of the United States spiraling chemical arms race.

The slanderous statements issued again and again by U.S. Governments about allegedly similar activities by the Soviet Union have no foundation whatsoever. Of course the Soviet Union must make provisions for the eventuality of a chemical warfare attack, but these contingency measures are exclusively defensive by nature. The Soviet Union never deployed chemical weapons anywhere. Only recently attempts by the United States, last time even using UN experts, to provide proof to this effect have failed miserably. But world public opinion was in the meantime sufficiently convinced of the fearful effects of chemical warfare conducted by the United States for years in Vietnam. There is also proof of counter-revolutionary gangs infiltrating into Afghanistan and using poison gas grenades, which clearly bear U.S. company markings. It has also become public that the reactionary junta in El Salvador is deploying American chemical bombs against its own population.

The continual slandering of the Soviet Union is therefore quite clearly being used by these U.S. politicians to divert attention from their own crimes. As is known, the USSR consistently advocates the elimination of all weapons of mass annihilation, including chemical ones. Concrete proposals to this effect have long since been presented. Bilateral Soviet-American negotiations on this question were broken off by the United States; the latter is also boycotting corresponding proposals in the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. A resolution by the 36th UN General Assembly calling for the resumption of negotiations on the banning of chemical warfare without delay met with only one opposing vote -- that of the United States.

FRG LEADERS CRITICIZED FOR REMARKS ON POLAND

Schmidt Comments 'Interference'

LD062202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 6 Jan (ADN) -- Speaking at a press conference for U.S. and FRG journalists on his meeting with U.S. President Reagan, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, as quoted by AP, made it clear "that Bonn does not propose to impose U.S.-style sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Polish crisis."

Asked whether Reagan had tried to persuade the Federal Republic to apply similar sanctions, Schmidt replied no. Asked whether he thought Washington's sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union were inappropriate, the chancellor, as quoted by AP, said he did not believe so. Schmidt referred to his speech in the Bundestag on 18 December 1981 and the resolution adopted almost unanimously by the Bundestag. Five days before President Reagan -- and this had not been reported in the U.S. press -- Schmidt claims to have put forward the demands contained in the decisions adopted by the EC foreign ministers in Brussels with regard to Poland. This statement suggests that Schmidt, while not agreeing wholly with the U.S. policy of sanctions, is attempting, under whatever influence, to interfere in an inadmissible fashion in Polish internal affairs.

The statements by the Bundestag of 18 December and the EC foreign ministers in Brussels are an attempt to prescribe to the Polish Government how it should conduct its internal affairs. This is a flagrant violation of the Helsinki Final Act, which proceeds from the sovereignty of each country and prohibits foreign interference.

In the course of his press conference, Schmidt said that President Reagan had assured him that the United States would not break off the Geneva disarmament talks "as things now stand." Schmidt favored a meeting between Reagan and Leonid Brezhnev in order to facilitate an assessment of each other's position.

Kohl, Strauss 'Hawkish'

LD062226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (ADN) -- Kohl and Strauss, the CDU and CSU chairmen in the FRG, made hawkish statements on Wednesday calling for far-reaching sanctions against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. In commenting on the Reagan-Schmidt meeting, they called for stepping up the policy of pressure and interference in Polish internal affairs and the inclusion of the Soviet Union in this confrontation policy. They described the Washington action as inadequate. In gross disregard of the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, they voiced presumptuous demands regarding future internal developments in the Polish People's Republic. Kohl and Strauss are well aware that such measures against People's Poland touch not only the national interests of Poland, which are identical with the country's socialist structures, but also the security interests of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries.

SOVIET GAS PIPELINE, U.S. STANCE DISCUSSED

DW070851 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Siegbert Gedlich commentary]

[Text] Large orders have long been standard in the economic relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries of Western Europe. The natural gas pipeline deal, which has now entered the phase of realization, surpasses every precedent and is by far the biggest project in the history of East-West trade.

The agreement, concluded in November between the Ruhrgas Corporation and Soyuz Gasexport envisages the construction of a 5,000-km pipeline from the gasfield of the Siberian peninsula of Qamal to Western Europe. Companies of the FRG and of other Western countries will deliver pipes, pump stations and technical equipment for this mammoth peipeline. In return the FRG will receive, beginning in 1984, an annual quantity of 10.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas for 25 years, that is to say, beyond the turn of the century. Extension contracts with France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland are supposed to follow in the near future. Still other countries have shown interest in participating in this energy project, so that upon completion of the pipeline a total of 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year will be fed to the West European pipeline grid by the Soviet Union.

The volume of the natural gas deal of the century -- as Western publications call it -- is estimated at R10 billion. People in the participating West European countries, all of which are highly dependent on the import of energy sources, anticipate a mitigation of acute supply problems and a diversification -- meaning a broader spreading -- of fuel sources.

In remote Washington, however, the West European joint project was the target of severe attacks, and all sorts of pseudo-arguments were invented about an alleged energy dependence on Moscow. The displeasure was followed by political pressure. A U.S. delegation was sent to tour Western Europe last fall to dissuade countries from participating in the gas pipeline deal. The delegation from Washington was rebuffed.

Noted political and economic leaders in Western Europe declared that they consider the share of Soviet natural gas in the overall energy balance harmless, that besides, the reliability of the Soviet Union is beyond any doubt and that what probably also matters to Washington is to deprive the West European competitors of the advantages derived from East-West trade.

The project does not, however, primarily disturb U.S. strategy for economic reasons. Beyond the Atlantic people are perfectly aware that the mutually advantageous, long-term East-West trade creates the material foundation of detente. This does not fit into Washington's strategy of fanning international tensions.

RADIO LISTENERS' FORUM VIEWS BUILDING INDUSTRY

DW061227 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1530 GMT on 5 January 1981 begins what it calls "the first Radio GDR listeners' forum in 1982," with Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, answering live the questions of listeners in the studio.

Answering the first question by Juergen Ruehl of Buchholz about the "difference between the beginning of 1981 and that of 1982, Minister Junker says that, as everywhere else in the GDR economy, "the capacity of the construction sector has increased, the production plans have been fulfilled, and the construction workers lived up to their commitment to produce an extra 3 days' output essentially with materials saved." In 1981 about 182,000 apartments were newly built and modernized, this, after all, "being 9,400 apartments more than planned."

Thus, the minister continues in reply to other questions as well, "we are successfully implementing the crucial task of our social policy, the housing construciton program." In keeping with the long-term housing construction program adopted by the 8th party congress, which envisages the solution of ths housing problem by 1990, "more than 1.6 million apartments were newly built and/or modernized from 1971 to 1981, the housing conditions having been tangibly improved for more than 4.8 million citizens." Added to this must be as part of this great achievement the construction of many new nurseries, kindergartens, schools, public health facilities and many other projects. Now the construction branch is facing the target of 940,000 apartments under the 5-year plan up to 1985. "The 1981 result alone proves that this task -- after all, this will involve roughly 150,000 apartments more than under the past 5-year plan -- is realistic."

Stefan Strassberger of Dresden and others wish to know how many apartments will be built in 1982, whereupon Minister Junker states that "about 179,000 apartments will be newly built and modernized in 1982. This figure including roughly 119,000 newly built apartments." In the struggle for a favorable ratio between input and sociopolitical effectiveness the unity of new construction, modernization and preservation of the building substance gains constantly more weight. In the Eighties it is "necessary to proceed constantly more to an intensified reproduction of the building substance in the downtown areas. Examples for the reconstruciton of downtown areas such as Bernau, Greifswald, Merseburg, and for modernization of many residential districts such as Magdeburg and Leipzig represent valuable beginnings which must be generalized."

Replying to pertinent questions the minister says that it is "above all workers, families with many children and young married couples who will benefit from the newly created housing units. This is why housing construction under this 5-year plan will show an above-average increase rate wherever our industry is concentrated." Both the directive of the 10th party congress and the law on the 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985 specifically mention our capital, Berli , as well as the Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Dresden and Halle Bezirke. "Especially in these places capitalism left us the worst housing conditions, and last but not least because of the fascist war, valuable cultural-historical buildings and thousands of apartment buildings were destroyed. Therefore we make every effort to balance at these key points the still existing territorial differences in the level of the improvement in housing conditions hitherto attained through an above-average growth of housing construction." This will not entail any cuts elsewhere; what matters will be a particularly great increase in performance in the aforementioned bezirke.

According to Junker, the proportion between new construction and modernization under the current 5-year plan is 60:40 percent as against a proportion of 75:25 percent under the past 5-year plan. During the past 5-year plan period kreis-administered construction capacities modernized 254,000 apartments with the active assistance of the people. During the 1981-1985 period the apartments to be thus modernized will number 340,000. The costs per modernized apartment have been calculated at M16,500. The corresponding figure for new apartments being about M45,000. These figures represent averages, of course, Junker says, adding that experiences to date show that the major part of all modernization measures must be focused on the improvement in the sanitary and electrotechnical facilities of homes, including the concomitant repairs.

Considering that the GDR's "capital substance" in the housing sector represents a value of about "M220 billion, a large economic asset, the preservation of this substance and, in particular, the implementation of building repairs play an important part," Junker points out. While more than 700,000 apartments were repaired in the period from 1976 to 1980, plans for the period from 1981 to 1985 provide for repairs on 1.3 million apartments in the residential districts, representing nearly a 100-percent increase. It is further planned for this period to carry out some small repair chores in about 3 million apartments.

To achieve this goal, Junker observes, the kreis-administered construction capacities, the state enterprises, the artisan producer cooperatives, and also the private construction artisans, must concentrate available forces and means on these chores. It is also necessary to develop the effectiveness of these capacities.

Turning specifically to Berlin construction in response to questions, the GDR construction minister reports that as far as he knows 20,000 new apartments have so far been built in Marzahn, the population of this city district being nearly 60,000. It remains a general target that Berlin must be made the GDR's political, economic and intellectual-cultural center. "From 1981 to 1985 a total of 103,700 apartments will be created in Berlin through new construction and modernization. Thereby the housing conditions will improve for about 300,000 inhabitants of this city. Besides, it is planned to repair 60,000 housing units." Under the 1982 plan, 19,750 apartments will be newly built and modernized in the GDR capital city.

Minister Junker then refers to the FDJ "Initiative Berlin" and says that within this drive the GDR youth concentrates also on housing construction in Berlin. Some sizeable youth projects must be carried out under this initiative in the Marzahn city district, and "the completion of the Karlsdorf-Nord housing complex is on the agenda, this being a large-scale youth project of the three northern bezirke, namely, Schwerin, Rostock and Neubrandenburg bezirke." To cite just a few figures, Minister Junker says: "Some 7,000 young people from centrally administered combines and bezirk organizations have undertaken the commitment of carrying out construction work worth M800 million. Another 6,500 FDJ members from the GDR bezirke will be working in Berlin enterprises and combines of the construction sector and in other fields between 1981 and 1985.

The corresponding number of young people for 1982 is 1,370, including 800 for the construction sector who will be working in the underground and building construction combines and in the housing construction combine. Let me add at this point something that is not directly a part of the FDJ initiative: Even now we arepreparing the annual work assignment of 20,000 FDJ students in the summer of this year, which will be another contribution toward the further shaping of our capital city."

The construction sector, Minister Junker continues, now has about 6,000 youth brigades working on a total of 7,000 youth projects. Junker, who extends his recognition to all GDR teachers who have promoted construction vocations among their pupils, underscores that even after solution of the housing problem by 1990 as planned, the GDR construction sector's good prospects will remain unchanged so that young people need not worry about jobs in this sector. By the same token any concern about the prospects of the GDR panel factories for housing construction will be further used for the construction of other facilities in industry and agriculture, minister junker explains.

Answering a question pertaining to the "construction requirements structure" as envisaged by the 10th party congress, Wolfgang Junker declares that "what is decisive for the change in the construction structure is the growing proportion of construction measures of modernization, reconstruction and maintenance. This means that we take the national economic requirements as a basis for tackling the construction sector's structure. While up to the mid-seventies it was above all new construction projects which played a great role in the sector's structure, reconstruction and rationalization gained growing significance as a result of the transition to the stepped-up intensification of the national economy." Thus, "the plan for the period from 1981 to 1985 provides for the proportion of these rationalization investments to increase to more than 60 percent. We need to adapt our industrial construction branch to that, for example, our industrial construction combines, but not just these. It was on purpose that we set up construction departments in industry which step up this process of developing rationalization measures in industrial enterprises and agriculture."

Dieter Wegener of Erfurt thinks that the 5-year plan task of reducing construction times by between 30 and 50 percent is rather steep. Minister Junker tells him that experience proves him wrong. In Erfurt Bezirk, for instance, very short construction periods were required in the construction of "many plants of the microelectronics branch," which proves that this line is correct. This requires, however, that general project contractors and the construction sector cooperate very closely from the very outset so as to utilize available capacities most efficiently.

Minister Junker then proceeds to report on the GDR's construction combines, saying that the construction sector has "21 combines which are directly subordinate to the Ministry of Construction, including seven construction and assembly combines of the industrial construction branch and three special construction combines, as well as other combines of the construction materials industry and the combine for construction mechanization. The local construction sector has a total of 36 combines, including 17 housing construction combines and 15 underground construction combines. Generally speaking, 80 percent of all work performed by the construction workers is handled by these centrally and bezirk-administered combines. They have proved their worth, and as we put it, they have become real centers of the worker class and the construction workers. We can say that within the framework of our central planning, they are self-answerable primarily as a result of the combination of research, project planning, [word indistinct] and project implementation up to their own building of rationalization facilities."

Asked which of these combines is "his best," Minister Junker replies that this is hard to tell. "Of course there are many combines which are doing a good job. What I have in mind is the housing construction combine in Cottbus, the housing construction combines in Magdeburg, Schwerin and Erfurt." He adds that "I will not neglect to mention that some construction combines should better utilize the experiences of the more advanced combines." This would help mobilize considerable reserves, the minister says.

Confronted with a question concerning the need for increasing the national income, Minister Junker states that for the construction sector this means "cutting construction times and reducing the construction expenditure. By 1985 we intend to reduce construction expenditure by 15 percent; of this target more than 4 percent has been accomplished already in 1981. Hence, also in this respect the targets are realistic. Since the construction sector is a large-scale user of material, transport capacities, and so forth, each percent reduced leads to an increase in the construction sector's contribution to the enhancement of the national income."

Answering a pertinent question Minister Junker avers that the GDR has adequate domestic raw materials for its construction sector. "I would like to say that in 1981 the construction materials industry has extracted and produced roughly 150 million tons of raw materials and materials in the GDR. It is also interesting to note that 96 percent of all construction materials is produced in the GDR on the basis of domestic resources. But it is necessary to add that the processing and refining of the construction materials on the domestic basis requires energy, therefore it is important indeed that we in the construction sector particularly concentrate on working with domestic energy sources, crude crown coal, to be exact." But, Junker says, the principle of greater exploitation of material and thrifty use of energy is a standing requirement for the construction sector as well.

Asked about his view of the quality of the construction sector's work, Minister Junker points out that while many construction collectives "publicly give their guarantee" for the work performed, there are cases where "I personally and, surely, also many citizens are not yet satisfied with the quality" of the job done. Quality work in the construction sector must become a major object of managerial work.

To illustrate the benefits the construction sector derives from the activities of innovators, Minister Junker reports that in the first half of 1981 some 18,850 innovative proposals were applied in practical work, the yield of this application being a "cost reduction of M166 million."

Briefly referring to the private home construction in reply to a corresponding question, the construction minister says that "all conditions will be created for promoting private home construction also under the current 5-year plan. During the period from 1976 to 1980 we built about 60,000 private homes; under the current 5-year plan the construction of 65,000 private homes is planned." Junker points out that in the field of private housing construction the proportion of duplex and ribbon-development houses is increasing, which is more advantageous not only for the owners but also with respect to the necessary energy-supply facility construction. Furthermore, "less agricultural area is required, and thus it will also be possible to better select the location under these conditions." Just the same, the government "will continue to do everything to support private home construction in our republic by means of credits at favorable terms."

Minister Junker further explains that the construction sector, too, must contribute to the development of exports to the socialist economic area as well as to the nonsocialist economic area. "To state a figure in that respect! In 1982 we plan to increase exports to the Soviet Union by roughly 15 percent. It is necessary to explain that in doing so we particularly participate in investments in the Soviet Union for the opening of new raw materials. This is of paramount importance and vitally necessary for the GDR." As far as exports to the capitalist world are concerned, they show an increasing trend as well. "We supply capitalist countries especially with certain choice construction materials, but we also proceed to exporting buildings of the light-metal construction branch. In some countries we participate in the construction of industrial plants. In this connection I want to say that the GDR construction sector also shares in the exports of complete installations from the heavy machine and installations construction branches, from the electrical engineering and the electronics sectors."

Discussing international cooperation under CEMA at large and with the Soviet Union specifically, Minister Junker draws attention to the multitude of existing cooperation agreements. "In this connection I am thinking of an agreement on housing construction -- cooperation in the field of housing construction -- as well as of cooperation in reinforced concrete construction and light metal construction, and I am also thinking of the latest agreement which was concluded at the 29th meeting of the joint GDR-USSR Government Commission in early December 1981 and which pertains to the cooperation in cement production. This involves especially the most effective energy input, the increase in cement quality and the improvement in the working and living conditions of our cement workers."

The listners, forum with Minister Junker is concluded at 1639 GMT, having been interspersed with only few musical interludes.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY TASKS

DW060853 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1430 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Interview with Werner Buschmann, GDR minister for light industry, at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Research Institute for Textile Technology -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Even though, by the purchase of textile products and of dress, suit or upholstery material, we often get to know the production enterprise, all of us nevertheless are familiar in some way with the results of the scientific work of this institute in Karl-Marx-Stadt. This is the birthplace mainly of GDR technologies and processes developed or further developed here in the laboratories and scientific institutions. Comrade minister, you obtained first-hand information here today about the research results attained in the past few years in the institute. What would you say is particularly valuable, and what would you designate as a top result?

[Answer] The work of this institute has essentially contributed to a development where, by now, about 25 percent of all textile material is produced by the weaving and sewing technology developed in our republic, namely, in more than 70 different basic assortments ranging from the technical product, through outerwear and up to curtain and upholstery material and carpets. Our republic's textile industry is holding a leading position internationally in the application of highly productive weaving, knitting, sewing, weaving and fleecing technologies. We paid due tribute to these and other results on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of this institute, and at the same time we staked out further tasks on which this research collective must concentrate.

[Question] What, comrade minister, will these be, specifically?

[Answer] We expect the institute to make special efforts in the field of the development of new processes and in opening new fields for the economically effective use of hitherto unused textile-production waste material and old textiles. After all, this involves as much as about 50,000 tons of raw material reserves a year for insuring production in the textile industry.

The combines of the light industry branch have been instructed to guarantee by 1985 the production of 2,000 units, and the use of 4,000 units, of microelectronics and robot technology, and to insure on this basis a release of 10,000 workers, the allowed amortization period for the investments being a maximum of 3 years.

BRIEFS

FUEL CONVERSION EFFORTS -- The Koethen steam boiler plant proposes to support the continued conversion of the GDR's energy basis to domestic brown coal by introducing newly developed and more productive steam generators in its production program. State Secretary Wolfgang Gress, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, said at a labor force meeting of the plant that it is necessary this year to create decisive preconditions for guaranteeing the heat supply on the basis of this domestic raw material. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 4 Jan 82 DW]

POLISH OFFICIALS CITED ON WALESA, SITUATION

Gornicki on Walesa

LD062058 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A statement given to Danish television by Captain Gornicki, adviser to General Jaruzelski, bears witness that Polish information is becoming increasingly widespread for the outside world. He spoke, among other things, about the fate of Lech Walesa. Gornicki was in Copenhagen today to participate in a World Peace Council meeting and he took advantage of this opportunity to address the Danish public.

[Begin Gornicki recording in English with Hungarian translation superimposed] Mr Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, has been put into a luxury villa near Warsaw. He is visited by a high-ranking church figure nearly every day. At his request, mass is said to him several times a week, instead of only on Sundays, but I do not know further details about this. He has talked and is talking with representatives of both the government and the church. As I am not responsible for arrested persons, I do not know many more details, but I should like to emphasize that Mr Walesa, because of his special prestige and authority, is not treated as an arrested person. Obviously he is not treated as other persons in detention. Hopefully, Mr Walesa will soon return to political life as a trade union leader -- I emphasize -- as a trade union leader. [end recording]

Warsaw Mayor on Everyday Life

LD061210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Dispatch by Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi]

[Text] Jerzy Majewski, mayor of Warsaw, gave answers to two questions in an interview he granted to mark the beginning of the new year. In answer to a question as to what everyday life was like in the Polish capital in the conditions of the state of emergency, Majewski said that discipline at places of work had improved, anarchy had been brought to an end and 2 weeks has passed in Warsaw without any kind of strike or work stoppage.

The mayor went on to say that not the entire industry of the capital was functioning without any disruptions. Shortage of materials and the breakdown of cooperation are causing problems. The regular production and distribution of milk and bakery products have brought about an improvement in the provision of service for the population.

The improvement of food supply provisions in Warsaw and the development of housing construction were described by Majewski as the most pressing tasks for 1982.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

LD071110 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jan (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received 'Abd al-'Aziz Masharqa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to Hungary, who presented his credentials in Budapest on Wednesday.

Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Robert Garai.

BRIEFS

LEADERS RECEIVE ENVOY TO INDIA -- Budapest, 4 Jan (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Dr Ferenc Turi, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of India, who is to take up his post shortly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 4 Jan 82 LD]

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

Details Given

LD061928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A trade and payments protocol between the Polish and Soviet Governments for the current year was signed in Moscow today. The document is of great significance for the Polish national economy, and its implementation will have significant influence on the stabilization of Poland's economic situation.

In accordance with the decisions of the protocol, mutual trade deliveries this year will amount to the value of R8.4 billion at current prices. The present economic situation in Poland gives the scale and structure of imports from the Soviet Union immense significance. Of deliveries of goods from the Soviet Union, amounting to R4.8 billion planned for this year, approximately 75 percent will be raw materials, supply goods and market commodities. Compared with last year, deliveries of goods for investment projects will decline in line with the reduction of investment projects in our country. Deliveries of Soviet fuels, and raw and other materials will continue to constitute not just a fundamental, but in many areas -- due to the payment situation of our country -- the sole source of import supplies for the Polish economy this year. This applies in particular to oil, natural gas, pig iron and saw timber.

Polish exports to the Soviet Union will amount to R3.6 billion. In relation to the obligation of last year, deliveries of market goods such as clothing, haberdashery, medicines, furniture and of other goods will be smaller. In the field of raw materials the planned level of deliveries to the Soviet Union will remain at last year's level, which means that they will also be considerably lower than quantities which were traditionally implemented in the second half of the seventies.

The considerably lower level of exports to the Soviet Union compared to imports as is envisaged in the trade protocol for this year will bring about a further increase in our debts to the Soviet Union. In this situation the endorsement for this year by the Soviet Union of deliveries of goods of fundamental significance for the Polish economy which greatly exceed our exports represents an expression of understanding for the economic situation of our country and an example of fraternal help. With regard to the negative balance of turnovers last year and for the lack of equilibrium in turnover this year, the Soviet Union has granted Poland long-term financial credits on convenient terms amounting to R2.7 billion.

In the course of talks the sides agreed that they will continue this year efforts aimed at increasing mutual goods supplies. The protocal was signed on behalf of the two governments by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

Present at the signing ceremony were Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, and Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

More on Meeting

LD062232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow between Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission; Minister of Finance Marian Krzak; Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz; and a group of advisers.

The talks were also attended by the Polish ambassador in the USSR, Kazimierz Olszewski.

They discussed financing the trade turnover for the 1981-1982 period. The Soviet side has granted very advantageous [dogodny] credit repayment conditions with a long (?repayment period) and very advantageous terms, for our country, for repaying credit installments with a low rate of interest.

Baybakov, Madej Meet 6 Jan

LD062046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of its State Planning Committee, met today in Moscow with deputy premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. The meeting was devoted to issues in the further development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland and was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

WOZNIAK, DOLGIKH DISCUSS PARTY COOPERATION

LD062210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee office in Moscow between Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary and Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary. They discussed matters pertaining to cooperation between the two party central committees. [passage indistinct]

REPORTAGE ON INDICTMENTS, PROCEEDINGS, VERDICTS

Former Officials Indicted

LD162144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] General and military prosecutors' offices have sent to the courts more indictments to be followed by summary trials. In addition to taking measures to uphold the law under martial law, the General Prosecutor's Office and local prosecutor's offices are completing further cases against persons guilty of abusing positions which they occupied in the past. These persons are accused of using their positions for personal gains. Most often this involved using social property for the building of villas and summer houses and the above-standard equipping of flats, receiving expensive presents and gifts, engaging in irregularities in the distribution of coupons for the purchase of cars. They have also been accused of bad management and waste of social property.

Information about this was contained in a communique broadcast on television and published in the papers on 30 and 31 December 1981.

In December 1981 and in the first days of January 1982, investigations were finished and indictments sent to the courts against the following:

Andrzej Borkowski, former first secretary of PZPR Voivodship Committee in Konin; Ryszard Dziopak, former director general of the compact car factory in Bielsko Biala; Edward Dobija, former voivoda of Wloclawek; Eugeniusz Dostojewski, former chairman of the customs headquarters; Franciszek Kaim, former deputy premier; Marian Kargol, former secretary of party voivodship committee in Lublin; Przemyslaw Piskorski, former deputy voivoda of Wloclawek; Wladyslaw Sleboda, former mayor of the city of Poznan; Ryszard Witek, former voivodship commander of the Citizens' Militia in Bielsko Biala; Marek Wolyniak and Aleksander Zajdel, former deputy mayors of Plock.

Investigations against other persons are in their final stages. The public will be informed about their disposition.

Former Director Charged

LD062054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Bielsko-Biela Voivodship Court fixed the first date for the penal case against the former director of a small car factory, Ryszard Dziobak. He is charged with having contravened his prerogatives regarding the administration of state property, by issuing instructions to rent a villa in Szczyrk, which belonged to former chairman of the radio committee, Maciej Szczepanski. The villa was not used for the needs of the factory. Thus the defendant is responsible for unwarranted expenditure, to the detriment of the community, of over Zl.7 million. He is also indicted for issuing a directive for the purchase of a villa in Bielsko-Biala, which the factory did not need either. This transaction caused a loss of Zl3 million. In addition Ryszard Dziobak is charged with exploiting his position for personal gain.

Verdicts Noted

LD062020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] According to a press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice yesterday, prosecutors' offices submitted proceedings of 27 new cases against 38 persons to the voivodship courts.

Yesterday, voivodship courts passed a number of summary sentences concerning deeds particularly dangerous to the martial law state. Among others the Katowice Voivodship Court found Henryk Dobczyk, Janusz Jsicki, Aleksandra Trzaska, Wojciech Zimowski, and Andrezej Grzebieluch guilty of continuing union activity from 13-23 December in Dabrowa Gornicza, by acting jointly as members of Solidarity at the Katowice steelworks, and organizing a strike despite martial law. Among other things they edited communiques calling for the continuation of strikes, and prepared articles for the illegally published bulletin WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [FREE UNIONIST] calling for manslaughter.

The court, after examining the charges, and assessing the scope of criminal deeds and ther guilt, sentenced the following:

Henryk Dobczyk to 6 years and 6 months imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for 4 years; Aleksandr Trzaska to 5 years and 6 months imprisonment, and deprivation of civil rights for 4 years; Janusz Jasicki to 4 years imprisonment, and deprivation of civil rights for 3 years; Wojciech Zimowski to 4 years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for 3 years; Andrzej Grzebieluch to 3 years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for 2 years.

For Zbigniew Kupisiewicz, who was also accused in the same case, the court has forgone summary proceedings due to his reduced mental soundness; he was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months imprisonment. As opposed to summary sentences which are legally binding, his sentence is not legally binding and is subject to regular appeal.

The Tarnow Voivodship Court, in accordance with the decree on martial law, sentenced Jerzy Orzel to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment, and Eugeniusz Olesinski, Jan Klasa, and Jerzy Luczkiewicz to 3 years imprisonment. The court announced an additional punishment of deprivation of civil rights for 3 years for all three sentenced. They were sentenced because from 13-19 December, as members of Solidarity in the metallurgical processing plant in Bochnia -- despite the suspension of union activity -- they continued this activity and organized and led a strike.

Voivodship courts under summary proceedings also passed a number of sentences for common crimes, including burglary and theft, [words indistinct] the Elblag Voivodship Court sentenced [name indistinct] to 5 years imprisonment and a Z25,000 fine, and an additional penalty of deprivation of civil rights for 3 years. The court also declared that he should be under protective supervision for 3 years, and must start permanent work, and must not abuse alcohol. It was proven that he broke into a single-family house and stole property valued at Z90,000.

Further verdicts will also be pronounced under summary proceedings for assaults against functionaries of the Citizens Militia and Voluntary Reserve of the Citizens' Militia [ORMO] during the execution of their duties.

The Bydgoszcz Voivodship Court sentenced Kasimierz Zietek to 3 years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for 3 years for assaulting a functionary of the militia in Koronowo.

The Ciechanow Voivodship Court sentenced Wlodzimierz Chrzanowski to the same penalty for having hit when drunk the commander of the Citizen's Militia station and a functionary of the ORMO.

Solidarity Members' Trial

LD070816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The trial of 11 Szczecin Solidarity activists is coming to an end at the court of the Pomeranian Military District in Bydgoszcz. The indictment charges them with activities contradicting the martial law decree.

The accused include Mieczyslaw (Ustasiak), vice chairman of the Western Pomeranian regional board. From 13 to 15 December the accused, staying in the grounds of the shipyard, organized an interfactory strike committee which proclaimed a general strike in Szczecin Voivodship. The strike at the shipyard was stopped by law enforcement forces on 15 December.

Solidarity Official Sought

LD070138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Wroclaw Voivodship Citizen's Militia command is conducting an investigation of Jozef (Pinior), authorized representative of the board of NSZZ Solidarity of the Lower Silesian region, who drew Z80 million from a bank on 3 December last year. This money, which came from the contributions of Solidarity members, was drawn in cash and disappeared in mysterious circumstances. The search for Jozef (Pinior) is in progress. At the same time witnesses in this unusual matter are being interrogated. The former bookkeeper of the regional board of Solidarity has stated that she does not know for what purpose this money was allocated. Neither has she come across any documents which might show that any part of the said sum was spent.

Strike Organizers' Trial

LD061342 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] In the Warsaw Voivodship Court trials under summary procedure are taking place of those accused of organizing and leading strikes, after the introduction of martial law, in the car factory, the Warszawa steelworks and the Ursus plant. The following have been brought to trial: K. Szardurski, L. Sokolowki and J. Lipinski. Yesterday, the trial of the following persons opened: Jan Jozef Lipski, Arkadiusz Czerwinski, Jerzy Kaniewski, Witold Kaszuba and Benedykt Filoda. At the request of the defense counsel, the court decided to exempt Jan Jozef Lipski from testifying yesterday and recommended that the defendant be examined by a medical panel.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS TO BE ALLOWED TO EMIGRATE

LD061224 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (DPA) -- The Polish military government is prepared to let leading Solidarity members emigrate to the West after their imprisonment but does not plan to deport those concerned. This was learned from informed circles in Bonn today with regard to contradictory reports on details of the meeting between Polish head of government Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and the ambassadors of the ten EEC states in Warsaw on Monday.

It was learned that Jaruzelski said in this respect that he knew that some of the interned Solidarity members would be welcome in the West if they wanted to emigrate. He had no objections to this. Jaruzelski is also said to have made it clear that "extremists" among the trade union membership would in no way be allowed to continue their "destructive activity."

Jaruzelski's meeting with the EEC ambassadors took place at the request of the Polish government leader. Jaruzelski asked for understanding for Warsaw's measures and gave his assurance that the course of reforms would be continued in Poland, but he gave no specific promises in this respect.

Official sources in Bonn today refused to make any statement on the meeting. They referred [questions] to Belgium which has held the presidency of the European Community since the beginning of the year.

PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MARTIAL LAW 29 DEC

AU051818 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 81 pp 1,7

[PAP report: "Martial Law To Defend Constitutional Authority -- Meeting With Foreign Journalists"]

[Text] The 29 December meeting that Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, plenipotentiary representative of the Military Council for National Salvation, and Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government, had with foreign journalists was devoted to the country's current situation and to the Western mass media reports on it. The meeting was held at the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw.

Speaking of the reasons for martial law in Poland, Gen T. Szacilo stressed that the state of martial law is temporary and that it had been introduced because of the highly acute political situation and the catastrophic economic situation in the country. The primary aim of the state of martial law is to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, to ensure public law and order and to protect the state's basic interests and civic security. The Military Council for National Salvation is concerned about ensuring the effective functioning of government, state administration and the national economy. All the restrictions that have been necessary due to the state of martial law serve the implementation of those aims. The spearhead of the restrictions in question is directed against those who planned to dismantle the socialist state.

The activities of the Military Council for National Salvation are fully in line with the law, the general stressed. The state of martial law has not been instituted against constitutional authority. It has been instituted to defend it. For several months the situation in Poland has created tremendous interest. This has been the reason that the mass media have been circulating various views, depending on their own political opinions and positions.

It is quite natural that the introduction of martial law has greatly increased and intensified the world's interest in Poland. International opinion in this regard is very complicated and varied. You represent this opinion, and we would like it to correspond as much as possible with the actual state of affairs and with our intentions and aims.

Next General Szacilo and Minister Urban replied to the journalists' numerous questions. A Belgian journalist asked for a comment on the statement made by General Jaruzelski in his most recent speech about the organizers of conspiratorial actions.

It is common knowledge, General Szacilo replied, that the basic tensions were caused by the Solidarity leadership's extreme section, which sought to transform a trade union organization born of a genuine protest of the workers class into an opposition political party with clearly destructive aims. This became especially obvious during the Radom session of the National Commission Presidium and then during the Gdansk session of the National Commission. That is why the introduction of martial law had to go hand in hand with interning the most reactionary section of Solidarity's leadership.

It should be said, however, that some members of that section have remained free, and that it is they who are the chief organizers of the protest strikes that have taken place in some factories after martial law was introduced. Since such actions were illegal under the circumstances of martial law, the law and order forces were used to liquidate them. This is why -- when speaking of these conspiratorial elements -- Premier Jaruzelski had in mind that section of Solidarity's leadership which had organized protest strikes as well as propaganda and leaflet campaigns directed against the state and martial law. It goes without saying that halting such actions and stabilizing the political situation are the necessary conditions for lifting martial law. It could therefore be suggested that the length of the state of martial law depends to a great extent on society itself.

Supplementing Gen T. Szacilo's statement, Minister Urban recalled among other things J. Rulewski's speech at the Radom meeting of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium in which Rulewski spoke of the need to compromise the administrative apparatus, to train "substitute" cadres, to dislodge the party from factories and to prepare the Solidarity elections to the state power bodies -- an illegal action to be sure. In Gdansk, Solidarity passed a resolution on setting up a "provisional government" composed of nonparty activists.

Solidarity leaders also planned to organize new opposition parties, which is against the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Plans were also made to set up terror squads, which in any case had come into the open during the strikes. All those activities were a clear conspiracy whose aim was to take over power in Poland. There was no question at all of setting up more a democratic power than the present one.

This is proved by the fact, for example, that during the 11 November celebrations to mark Poland's rebirth, the extremists tried to rehabilitate the "honor" of the fascist National Armed Forces (NSZ), which had opposed with arms the democratic changes in Poland even before 1945. The student strikes in connection with the conflict in the Radom Higher Engineering School were also clearly antidemocratic.

Conspiratorial elements were quite obvious, and the aim was to mount a political action aimed at taking over power in line with various scenarios drawn up and in part adopted by various competent leading bodies of Solidarity.

Conflicts in Coal Mines

Speaking of the manner in which the conflicts in the Wujek and Piast coal mines were resolved, General Szacilo said that one should not compare the two cases because the strike organizers had used differing methods of protest. In the Wujek coal mine, the strike ringleaders, who also included people from outside the workforce, organized terror squads that attacked the law and order forces with especially prepared implements such as clubs, chains, pikes and so on. The law and order forces were not prepared for that, and this is why the use of firearms, which was in any case provided for by the martial law decree, proved to be a dramatic solution. However, the entire blame for the events in question should be laid at the door of the strike organizers.

On the other hand, the strike organizers in the Piast colliery imprisoned the miners underground and, using mental and physical terror, made it impossible for them to leave the mine and to get in touch with the outside world. However, many miners managed to escape.

Later on they described the activities of the terror squads, which could be compared to the fascist terror squads. Talks did not produce any results, and only talks were contemplated. The last miner reached the surface on 28 December. The authorities took the utmost care of the miners and their families. Today the first day of peace has begun in Poland because there are no strikes and other social tensions. In this way we have achieved one of the basic aims of the Military Council for National Salvation.

Replying to the representative of the JAPANESE PRESS AGENCY, General Szacilo said that the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic provides for two states of emergency: the state of war [stan wojny] in the face of an external threat and the state of martial law [stan wojenny] in the face of an internal threat to the state, which can be compared to the state of emergency in other states. Regardless of its system, every state possesses basic documents concerning the possibility of introducing one or the other states in question. The decision to introduce the state of martial law in the Polish People's Republic, General Szacilo stressed, was made on the night of 12-13 December and was triggered by the avalanche-like snowballing of the dangerous features of the development of the sociopolitical situation, whose decisive stages were the Solidarity debates in Radom and Gdansk. It was necessary to make the decision on martial law before the Gdansk debates came to an end because this was the best moment after all other possibilities had been exhausted. General Dzacilo said that W. Jaruzelski's speech and the council's proclamation had been given their final shape the night before the proclamation of the state of martial law.

Strikes Sapped the Economy

Replying to the question of why the government has abandoned the draft law on extraordinary powers for itself and why other measures had been taken to ensure law and order, Minister Urban recalled that ceaseless strikes had continued in Poland for months and had sapped the country's economy. In such a situation the government announced that it would submit to the Sejm a draft law on extraordinary powers that would temporarily curb the right to strike. Before the draft was submitted the to Sejm, Solidarity had announced that it would not respect such a law. A general strike was threatened if the law were passed. The use of lesser measures than the state of martial law would have resulted in this situation in a confrontation and perhaps a civil war.

Replying to the question from the representative of the NBC-TV network about the methods used by the organizers of the strike in the Piast colliery, General Szacilo said that these organizers had used various methods, including the destruction of communications, the blockade of the exit shafts and the mining of the passages to the Ziemowit colliery. Physical coercion and misinformation about the country's situation were also practices. The continuing investigation will competently disclose the number of strike organizers. Details of this investigation will be published. There can be no question of negotiations in the "old style" because the state of martial law does not provide for such negotiations.

I think, General Szacilo added, that the position of the strikes was changed by the talks with the colliery management and the military commissar and by the contacts with families and priests.

Referring to the LE FIGARO correspondent's question of how the process of the August renewal would continue and about the position of the Military Council for National Salvation vis-a-vis the "various" extremists who may oppose this process, General Szacilo stressed that the declarations made by W. Jaruzelski were being affirmed by the deeds that make the assertion that socialist renewal will be continued credible. The establishment of the Military Council for National Salvation and its assumption of the historical mission were difficult decisions, which were made in the name of the defense of socialist renewal. The armed forces enjoy affection and authority and have always represented the basic national aspirations.

We will do nothing that would conflict with our people's interests and needs. As for the actions that have been accomplished and are important from the social viewpoint, one such action was the internment of the so-called prominent people, including those responsible for bringing the country to such a deep crisis. The Military Council for National Salvation has decided that the people responsible for the plight of the state and for worsening this plight after August 1980 should also bear the consequences of martial law. The cases of some of the former prominent people will be turned over to the courts in line with the decision made by the Military Council for National Salvation.

The Military Council for National Salvation has announced that it will respect in social policy all the post-August achievements and gains, which will retain their validity after martial law has been abolished. The policy aimed at consolidating socialist democracy is the primary irreversible policy. The implementation of economic reform will be ensured; unqualified people will be consistently removed from their posts.

Referring to the doubts concerning the internment of some representatives of culture and science, General Szacilo said that the issue had been to isolate only those people whose activities could endanger the implementation of the aims posed by the Military Council for National Salvation during the state of martial law. He added that those interned include the writers whose creative achievements are not more widely known, but who are known for their political activities. For example, J.J. Lipski is such a writer. Many people have been released, including Andrzej Kijowski, as a result of talks.

Replying to the question of why General Jaruzelski has not acted most recently as PZPR first secretary, T. Szacilo said that the Military Council for National Salvation recognizes the party's leading role in the state, but that it so happens that a single person holds the functions of first secretary, premier, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and minister of national defense. The press ststements mention the function which W. Jaruzelski carries out in a given moment.

Martial law is necessary to sort things out in one's own home, the general continued. The state of martial law does not liquidate the constitutional and historical role the party plays within society. The party has retained its leading role. The Military Council for National Salvation acts within the PZPR through the party members doing military service, which means that the council is not an institution acting above the party, but serves the aims that were adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Our present exchanges concern the true aspects of Poland's situation, J. Urban said in turn. However, world opinion is being fed an image of Poland that is pure fiction and untruth and this is affecting the social views in many countries and is influencing some governments. To support his assertion, J. Urban cited a number of examples of disinformation disseminated by the Western press and press agencies in the past few days.

For example, only lies were written about Lech Walesa: "He tried to escape from the house in which he is interned." (LA STAMPA of 23 December 1981). "Walesa is kept at Rakowiecka prison." (AFP on 22 December 1981). "Walesa had a heart attack when told about the Wujek colliery victims." (AFP on 20 December 1981). On 20 December REUTER reported that a trade union rally in France had honored the death of T. Mazowiecki with 1 minute of silence. But Mazowiecki is alive and is not complaining that his health is bad. On 21 December REUTER announced that at least 200 persons had perished and 1,000 had been wounded in the first week of martial law.

The BBC repeated this item of information on 22 December and added that many internees were suffering from typhoid and gangrene, that priests had been interned and that the interned students had been beaten up. On 25 December REUTER also reported that thousands and thousands of people had been herded into tents erected on combat training grounds and had been brutally interrogated and beaten up.

On 22 December the BERLINER MORGENPOST reported unrest in the Polish Armed Forces and that supposedly many servicemen had refused to participate in actions. Quoting "Polish sources," on 23 December AFP forecasts possible clashes between the army and the militia.

On 20 December AFP announced that deserters from the armed forces continued to join the strikes. On 23 December REUTER cited an alleged Solidarity spokesman -- One Jakub Swiecicki -- who had said among other things that Soviet and Czechoslovak units had been designated to assist the Polish units to break up the resistance of workers in ports and in Silesia. The action was to be carried out on 26 December. The press also announced that priests were supposed to have been arrested and beaten up, J. Urban said among other things, but this is absurd to anyone who is familiar with the Polish conditions. Only one priest had been arrested in Koszalin Voivodship for slandering state power during a sermon. The Western press has also written that Kuron and Michnik were beaten up. They have been interned, but -- as I have been authorized to state -- "they have not been touched in any way at all."

Minister Urban said that about 5,000 people had been interned and that 588 had already been released. In Warsaw 384 persons were interned, of whom 40 have been released. He added that up to 27 December, 746 persons had been arrested in connection with martial law and that charges had been preferred against 208 of them. Up to now 14 persons have been convicted -- mostly for common crimes. Some Western mass media lied again when they cited the number of deaths. The true number of deaths is: Seven killed in the Wujek colliery and one person died in a Gdansk hospital as a result of the injuries sustained during street violence.

The list of strange information items about Poland is long, General Szacilo added. It is hard to talk in this connection about rumors or journalist hoaxes. Such items are pure nonsense and not one of them can or should be denied.

At the present moment there is no way of meeting the interned persons, but I would like to assure you that there are no internment camps in Poland, except for centers of isolation. I can officially state that the members of the Solidarity leadership are presently in a vacation home. The life of internees is regulated by the relevant rules issued as a decree by the minister of justice. These rules are being observed. The interned persons are in touch with their families and have legal protection.

West's Reaction to Polish Situation

Some questions put by the journalists referred to Reagan's most recent statement on Poland. The U.S. President's position did not astonish us, General Szacilo said. The military council did not give any reasons for a statement of that tone.

The U.S. economic restrictions against Poland as announced by the President cut both ways. It is true that they will intensify our economic difficulties, but they will compel us to find other suitable solutions. In the long run these restrictions will create other ways to promote Poland's economic development.

Loans and imports of modern technologies have greatly accelerated our development, but we should bear in mind that -- at the same time -- we have contracted various obligations that have also made the construction of our economic potential difficult. Reagan announced restrictions against us, but it is still not known whether they will be implemented. I think that Reagan's speech will not be counted among the classics of modern diplomacy. The U.S. President is selective with regard to human rights because we have not noted that he behaved in the same way in the face of the events in such countries as El Salvador, Turkey or Ireland. His slogans are one-way slogans for "export." Polish-American relations, General Szacilo recalled, have developed on the basis of our peoples' mutual affection, and I think that they will develop favorably, despite everything.

We are pleased to note that most European governments have taken a rational and restrained position vis-a-vis Poland. We have positively noted the evolution of the positions of the governments of France and other countries.

Following the conclusion of the strike in the Piast colliery, we have gotten the first day of peace countrywide, J. Urban said in the concluding moments of the meeting. A question has been asked here about national reconciliation. Both W. Jaruzelski and the Military Council of National Salvation have consistently and unambiguously come out for conciliation and even more: an agreement on the political plane of socialism. On the other hand, even before the state of martial law had been proclaimed it was stressed that there was no question of agreement with the extremists of the leading circles of Solidarity, who sought to destroy the system. This means that the general intention of the party's and the government's policy is not only conciliation, but agreement as well, and we think that some of the interned people will think over their attitudes and -- in such a case -- there would be nothing to stop them from returning to an active but constructive social life.

The journalists at the meeting were assured that the information channels would gradually be opened as the situation became stabilized.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LEGAL ASPECTS OF MARTIAL LAW

LD070954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU today carries an interview with Col Tadeusz (Malicki), deputy head of the Secretariat of the Defense Committee of Poland [title as heard]. The interview deals with the legal aspects of the imposition of martial law in our country.

States of higher necessity [stany wyzszej koniecznosci: in the sense of "emergency situation conditions"] in the form of legal institutions, Col Tadeusz (Malicki) said, are known to international law and to legal systems in civilized states. For instance, the international pact of civic and political rights passed by the UN General Assembly in 1977 and ratified by Poland in the same year says in article four that in the event that exceptional public peril threatens the existence of a nation and has been officially declared, then the states involved can take steps designed to suspend the application of commitments stemming from this pact to an extent which corresponds strictly to the needs of the situation on the sole condition that these steps are not in contradiction with other commitments stemming from international law and that they do not result in discrimination exclusively because of race, color of the skin, sex, language, religion or social origin.

In accordance with the contents of this article the state, availing itself of what is laid down in the regulation discussed above, has the duty to officially declare the suspension of rights in the country. This took place in Poland with the announcement of the decree of 12 December 1981 about martial law and of other legal regulations in official newspapers, the mass media and with the announcements which were posted on walls on 13 December. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was informed on 13 December that Poland had taken this step by Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner, permanent representative of Poland at this organization.

Further on in the interview Col Tadeusz (Malicki) discusses for comparison's sake how states of higher necessity look in other countries. Concluding the interview the deputy head of the Secretariat of the Defence Committee of Poland talks about the legal situation introduced by martial law. The decree on martial law which regulates in an integrated manner the matters connected with it will be -- in the form issued by the Council of State or following possible amendments which the Sejm deems to be appropriate -- a statutory act of a permanent nature.

The announced legal regulations referring to martial law should have an effect on the legal awareness of citizens and of all bodies active within the state. The activities undertaken by the Military Council of National Salvation and by the supreme bodies of the authorities and the state administration in a situation which threatens the Polish raison d'etat point to the fact that the Polish nation and its bodies are capable of solving their problems in their own way and on their own.

We have quoted you extensive excerpts from the interview which Colonel Tadeusz (Malicki), deputy head of the Secretariat of the Defence Committee of Poland, has given to TRYBUNA LUDU. The title of the interview is: "Martial Law -- State of Higher Necessity."

SPOKESMAN ON WALESA DETENTION, WESTERN MEDIA

NC061953 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 6 Jan (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the independent trade union Solidarity, has been interned in a luxurious villa on the outskirts of Warsaw since the imposition of martial law in Poland, Captain Weislaw Gornicki, a drafted civilian advisor to Poland's military government said at a press conference here today.

Captain Gornicki, in Copenhagen as part of a three-man delegation to the World Peace Council conference here, is advisor to the leader of the ruling Military Council, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

He said he hoped the point would be reached when Mr Walesa could resume his role as trade union leader, but discounted any political role for him in future.

"There is no place for a political party called Solidarity," he said.

Mr Walesa, who is allowed regular visits from family (his wife is expecting their seventh child), Catholic clergy and government officials, is receiving better treatment than other political internees because of his popularity and status in Poland, Captain Gornicki said.

Allowing him to live in comparative luxury is not an attempt to corrupt him, he added.

The Solidarity leader lacked the necessary education and mental capabilities to be a political leader, he also suggested.

Captain Gornicki rejected any possibility of outside inspection of Poland's internment camps, indicating that though the International Red Cross had inspected one such camp, not all organizations would be allowed to do so.

He added that the Polish authorities had apprehended certain persons posing as professional drivers for aid transport to Poland, but who in reality travelled around the country to spread false information.

He refused to comment on whether selected internees might be sent into exile in the West as recently suggested by several European Economic Community (EEC) ambassadors.

Asked when interned persons might be released, Captain Gornicki replied, in "a matter of weeks". As for martial law, he said some restrictions -- for example, communications -- would be lifted within days. He could not predict, however, when military commissars would be withdrawn from factories, offices and other work places.

Cpt Gornicki termed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's trade sanctions and food embargo against Poland "immoral". He welcomed the fact that no West European government had behaved in a similar "wild-west manner".

Cptn Gornicki, a former journalist now serving as press spokesman for the military regime in Poland, accused the Western press of spreading rumors and lies. Singling out AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he accused it of disseminating "blatant lies", and said some of the BBC's Polish language broadcasts "deserved to be jammed".

Speaking of the Polish economy, Cptn Gornicki said the country had experienced a decline in gross national product of 15 per cent in 1981 alone, which he described as a world record.

Coal production was currently at 75 per cent of last year's level, although shipyards were still running only at half capacity due to roll sheet steel shortages. "The economy is slowly coming out of a coma," he added.

Gen Jaruzelski's advisor flatly denied that the Soviet Union was involved or had any prior knowledge of the decision to put Poland under martial law, saying that it was strictly an internal matter.

He also denied Western press reports of a power struggle within the ruling Military Council.

RAKOWSKI ON MARTIAL LAW, CONTINUING RENEWALS

LD061330 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 6 Jan (DPA) -- According to remarks by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, quoted in STERN magazine, the Warsaw government is solely responsible for the imposition of martial law in Poland. According to STERN, Rakowski said during his visit to the Federal Republic at the end of December that the imposition of martial law had been the last card for Polish sovereignty within the Warsaw Pact. The government of Wojciech Jaruzelski, which could count on the army's unbroken standing among the people, had acted on its own responsibility and not on the orders of the Russians.

In an interview with STERN editor Henri Nannen, Rakowski gave his assurance, according to the report, that the renewals achieved since August 1980 -- such as the free trade union "Solidarity" as an independent representative of the workers, if not a political opposition party, as well as the dialogue with the Catholic Church -- would continue to exist and would be developed. The communist leaders responsible "for Poland's misery" would be brought to account in the same way as anyone who now called for further strikes from underground.

According to the report, Rakowski said that reports of 40,000 to 50,000 internees existing in tents in 27 degrees of frost were just as false as reports about tortures and shootings. The number of internees at the start of the action was said to be just over 5,000. The prisoners were being treated with human dignity. Occasional infringements by both sides, which in Katowice for example had claimed seven lives, were condemned by the military government.

OPALKO CALLS FOR PURGE OF PARTY 5 JANUARY

LD061410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] PAP reports that party organizations are active in various regions of the country. It is emphasized that at meetings and conferences, party members today see their main task as work to overcome economic crisis, to create an atmosphere of good work and trust. Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Gen Tadeusz Belczewski, Military Council of National Salvation commissar, yesterday met the party aktiv and work force of the Okocim brewery. Stanislaw Opalko set out the main tasks and directions of party work in the voivodship arising from the current situation.

During the discussion the need was pointed out, among other things, for a speedy and effective introduction of the economic reform, a change in the style and methods of the party work and purging the party ranks of passive and compromised people.

Seven regional party work centers have recently been set up in Czestochowa Voivodship. They ensure current contact between the voivodship organization and the basic party branches. In many enterprises party organizations put forward initiatives to set up teams that would deal, on a temporary basis, with welfare and social affairs in enterprises and institutions.

PAP also reports that the party is active in Ciechanow, Przemysl and Kielce Voivodships.

MEMBERS EXPRESS HOPE FOR PZPR RENEWAL

LD062240 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish Workers Party [PPR] is the subject of numerous meetings and seminars. Meetings have also been held with the former activists of the workers movement. Members of the Polish Communist Party and PPR have been received by the leadership of party branches and many of them have been presented with medals which were struck to mark the anniversary.

Those taking part in the session at the higher school of social sciences approved the text of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. They convey in the letter support for the Military Council of National Salvation and its activity in defense of the interests of the nation and socialist state. They say that the program of the Military Council of National Salvation creates a basis for the reconstruction of political and socio-economic life in our country.

"We consider," the letter states, "that your activity as the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee is the guarantee for restoration of the accord between words and deeds, and for the cultivation of values charactersitc of activists of the PPR; courage to speak the truth; honesty and modesty; readiness for sacrifice; and a firm will to combat defections from the principles of socialism. We are convinced that under your leadership the renewed PZPR will join with the best traditions of the PPR and its predecessors."

SOLIDARITY'S BRUNNE ON MARTIAL LAW, U.S. MEDIA

LD062158 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Interview with Marek Brunne, "former" Solidarity press spokesman, by unidentified reporter at Okecie Airport in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Let me introduce you to Mr Marek Brunne, Solidarity's last press spokesman. Mr Brunne arrived in Warsaw today 6 January, on a plane from Montreal. I understand that you were in the United States when martial law was proclaimed.

[Answer] Yes, I left Poland two days before martial law was proclaimed in order to attend a scientific conference in New Orleans. So, as a matter of fact, I learned about it when I was changing planes at the New York airport.

[Question] What was your reaction to this decision?

[Answer] I think the same as everyone else -- those who made the decision and those who, if I may say so, well, those who learned about it. It was obviously a great shock.

[Question] May I ask you to give us a brief assessment of the American information, propaganda on this?

[Answer] Sir, as far as reporting is concerned, it was considerably changing as time went by.

There were only suppositions at the beginning, since there was no news. Then news started to arrive from Warsaw, and this changed the tone of the reporting. At first the tone was very hysterical, that the third world war is approaching and so on. Next the situation somehow calmed. That is, I am unable to assess to what extent their information is true. Since I am fortunately back here, I hope that I will soon learn. However, the information is rather random, very incomplete and in general, seems intended to excite society. Since full information is not available, only very incomplete information that arrives by various routes -- very often through people who are leaving Poland, and they are usually foreigners -- there is this tone in the television news trying, well, to fan the fire in the oven. On the other hand, there is very good information, and I think quite objective, in a daily called New York TIMES.

As you can imagine, ladies and gentlemen, I lived there in a so-called [words indistinct] that is running from a radio to television to a newspaper.

[Question] Assistant Professor, despite this hysterical propaganda you were not afraid to return to our country were you? Did you not fear [brunne interrupts]....

[Answer] Sir, I must tell you. Did I fear that I would be sent to an internment camp? Well, let us not pretend. Of course I feared it. But I simply considered that I cannot live anywhere else but in this country and that I must put myself to this test.

[Question] (?Exactly) why have you decided to return?

[Answer] I decided to return at the moment martial law was declared. I do not know if this was just an emotional decision. When I was asked by ABC television in an interview I had arranged to give while I was still in Warsaw -- I promised to see them and to say a few words; nothing was known then about the possibility of introducing martial law -- well, they of course expected some kind of a dramatic speech, that this is the end, that one must quickly ask for political asylum. They were very disappointed when I said that if I could I would take the first plane home. However, as is known, the planes did not operate too well. Apart from that, I had to perform my pleasant duty of going to the conference because after all, the Polish Academy of Sciences paid for me to go to this conference and to deliver two papers. They did not pay for me to turn around at the airport and go home.

I must tell you one thing. Perhaps nobody will believe this. Anyway, if I ever thought about it, if I asked myself a kind of a theoretical question about staying behind or not, then there were two reasons. Apart from my home situation and the situation in the country, there are those two American things which would have made me return. One of them is the decision on economic sanctions and the commentaries which go with them, the commentaries which in fact prove to the world that Poland must die economically. If this is the case, then this means that the sanctions are killing us, that they are putting a nail in our coffin. The second thing is that there are the two cases of the ambassadors who immediately asked for political asylum and entered a comfortable life on the backs of Solidarity. According to some American papers, their comfortable lives here were to end anyway because of their connections with a group of people who are responsible for the state of our economy and its destruction.

[Question] They were simply afraid to return to our country?

[Answer] This is what some of the U.S. papers write. By the way, they are quoting Solidarity sources. I do not know what this means, because this word "source" can mean just about anything for them. This is some kind of heresay information and not any authentic or confirmed news.

[Question] You know that all of the trade union organizations in Poland have been suspended. You have recently been the press spokesman for the National Commission of Solidarity. What do you intend to do?

[Answer] I intend to return to work, if the circumstances allow me to do that, to scientific work or something else depending on the circumstances.

[Question] I know you are very tired, so I do not want to waste any more of your time. I hope that we will have an opportunity to talk for a little longer in the near future.

[Answer] It is difficult for me to say. I am simply arriving as if I have arrived in a place that is completely unknown to me. I must find out how [word indistinct] how one works now. I would certainly not like to become a television star, but perhaps this will happen. (?Maybe) not. Thank you for not wanting to tire me out any more. The journey lasted almost 14 hours, and I am practically without any sleep. Thank you.

[Question] Thank you.

FARMERS INCREASE DELIVERIES OF SLAUGHTER ANIMALS

LD070452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Military Council of National Salvation, when it appealed to Polish farmers in December to activate the purchasing of basic agricultural products, was guided by the conviction that, as always at decisive moments, the farmers would not shy away from their civic and professional duty. More and more farmers are becoming aware of this necessity: Daily deliveries of animals for slaughter to purchasing centers have been growing for several weeks now.

On Tuesday about 7,900 tons of animals for slaughter were purchased in the country as a whole. This was 2,000 tons more than on the previous day. Purchasing also has begun to move in those regions which over the past few months had been showing bad results in this sphere. The individual conversations that have been conducted with farmers are beginning to bear fruit.

However, the activation of the purchasing of grain and of edible potatoes continues to be particularly necessary. These purchases are far from being sufficient. Contractual agreements for supplies of grain from last year's harvest should be fulfilled no later than 15 February.

NEW WAYS TO BOOST FARMING PRODUCE NEEDED

LD061516 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan (PAP) -- Many negative phenomena hampering the purchase of pork and beef and of grains occurred last year. One of the main causes was Poland's precarious socio-political situation. Sales outside the purchase system were growing, with the rising shortage of goods provided for by the rationing system. As regards grain, its hoarding became a form of accumulation [word indistinct].

In order to ensure raw material for the grain-milling industry, a one-time loan of cereals from the 1981 crops is to be introduced. It is necessary because there will soon be a shortage of grain for flour. So far, out of the planned 3.6 million tons of grain, only 1.4 million tons have been procured. This is a 38 per cent execution of the plan.

The loan will consist in voluntary supplies of cereals by private farmers and socialized farms till June 30, 1982, for which they will receive coupons. Financially, farmers supplying grain for coupons will not lose because, when exchanging coupons, they will get cash according to a purchase price binding on the day of realizing their coupon. The state will purchase coupons between 1983 and 1985.

Besides, new ways of boosting the production and purchase of the farming produce must be introduced as quickly as possible.

The developed proposals avoid economic constraint in the form of compulsory supplies or the so-called planned contracts. On the other hand, the sale of means of production will be tied to purchasing farming produce as part of voluntary and universal contracts.

The introduction of these economic instruments to private farms gives preferential treatment to good farmers. It should eliminate speculation, cause the farming production to rise and ensure necessary increase in the purchase of all kinds of agricultural produce.

STEADY PRODUCTION IN LENIN STEEL MILL CITED

LD061850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Here is some information on work at the Lenin steel mill metallurgy combine in Krakow. The daily plan for the production of steel, steel strips, tubes and rolled steel has been exceeded. The state of implementation of the monthly plan after the first 5 days of January is also relatively good in most departments. In fact, it is better than anticipated. This is a good beginning of the year and augurs well for the future, notwithstanding difficulties and restrictions as far as raw materials -- in particular, coal -- are concerned.

Steel workers and laborers in rolling mills are working particularly well.

The general manager of the combine told us that the fundamental issue now is the optimal utilization of raw materials and waste materials. The cadres must act resolutely and the workforce demonstrate discipline.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF LOT FLIGHTS ANNOUNCED

LD062322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Polish airlines supplements the announcement on the partial resumption of domestic flights and announces that as of 8 January the following departures from Warsaw will take place daily with the exception of Sundays and holy days: to Krakow at 1430; Szczecin 1530; Wroclaw 1550; Gdansk 1600.

Here are the departures to Warsaw: from Krakow 1605; Wroclaw 1735; Szczecin 1740 and Gdansk 1750.

Passengers are reminded that they must possess travel documents required by martial law regulations. All information is available at the LOT sales offices.

RATION COUPONS NOT NEEDED FOR CAKE, CHOCOLATE

LD070812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] According to assurances by Stanislaw Korczak, vice chairman of the board of WSS Spolem [Warsaw Consumers' Cooperative], beginning in January all ordinary cakes and chocolate in Warsaw will be sold without ration coupons. All shop managers have to do is to restrict the amount of wrapping per customer. All chocolate-covered tid-bits and cakes will continue to be sold in exchange for ration coupons.

DROZD APPOINTED NEW UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

LD062114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Dr Zdzislaw Drozd as undersecretary of state at the Council of Minister's office, and at same time relieved him from duty as Kalisz Voivoda provincial governor.

CIVIC COMMITTEES FORMED IN KRAKOW, GDANSK

LD062050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Civic initiatives aimed at giving active support to the Military Council of National Salvation are spontaneously emerging in various areas, towns and parishes in the country. People who undertake these initiatives want to restore calm and order in their areas. The first Civic Committee of National Salvation to be formed was in the Poznan district of Jezyce. Since the beginning of the year it has been active in various areas, bringing together activists of the PZPR, ZSL and SD, non-party members from industrial enterprises, from health service establishments, teachers, members of ex-servicemen and youth organizations.

In response to the appeal by the Jezyce committee, open meetings of party organizations, political parties, youth and social organizations of a consultative nature are being organized. The idea of this civic movement, which sets for itself the goal of actions aimed at the speediest possible return to conditions of peace, is advocated at these meetings.

The initiative in the district of Jezyce has won the support of the residents of Gniezno where a session of the founding group of the Civic Committee on National Salvation was held a few days ago. Tasks and directions of activity will be defined concretely at the next meeting.

The support in many areas for the Military Council of National Salvation in Przemysl Voivodship is expressed through the formation of social accord committees. Such initiatives arose, for instance, in Wiazownica where a parish social accord committee was formed. The committee intends to undertake actions aimed at integrating the area, stimulating its social and economic activity and supporting actions connected with maintaining order and safety.

Similar groups have been set up in Przemysl and Jaroslaw, local committees of national salvation are being organized in Krakow and Gdansk.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI SCORES SOLIDARITY, REAGAN

LD061508 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan (PAP) -- "Having returned from Japan, the Solidarnosc leader announced that he was able to cause Poland to catch up with Japan, one of the most highly industrialized and affluent capitalist countries. Therefore, Solidarnosc activists were expected to summarily develop a concrete programme for enabling Poland to attain Japan's economic level and to inform society about it, the society which desired so much to get rid of the crisis tormenting it," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote [today].

"However, instead of implementing great predictions, Solidarnosc unleashed permanent and noisy strikes which rolled across Poland as if they were violent storm waves, destroying and paralyzing any initiatives connected with the renewal, any production and economic plans aiming to improve social life in Poland. One must admit that Solidarnosc beat all world records in thinking up increasingly new strikes.

"The Solidarnosc noisy promise soon turned out to be an empty propaganda slogan. Unfortunately, Solidarnosc did not care to inculcate great passion for work, social discipline and science of the Japanese into Poland. So far, the model of excellent cooperation of the Japanese science with its economy, due to which Japan scores admirable results in technology and industry, is unattainable for us.

"U.S. President Ronald Reagan quickly and brutally (?dismissed) the strike of the U.S. air controllers demanding rises in wages.

On the other hand, he is sympathetic with organizers of continuous strikes in Poland. What is the reason for this presidential double-dealing? Reagan and his great capitalist protectors see organizers of permanent strikes as destroyers of socialist Poland.

"Reagan is in panic fear of a single strike in the United States and reacts violently to it. At the same time, he backed hundreds of strikes that harassed Poland. Reagan knows perfectly well that even every richest and strongest capitalist state such as the United States, Japan, Britain, the FRG or France would quickly disintegrate and hit the bottom of proverty as a result of the numerous and murderous strikes staged by Solidarnosc in the past sixteen months in Poland," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

WESTERN MEDIA CITED FOR 'DISINFORMATION'

PM061301 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz article: "On the Disinformation Wave"]

[Excerpts] Complete confusion prevailed in the Polish section of Radio Free Europe [RFE] after the introduction of martial law in the country, when even the U.S. intelligence services, extremely well informed in the past, were deprived of the flow of information from the banks of the Vistula which they needed. Mr Michalowski's usually reliable collaborators were thrown off the scent and -- unsure of the wind's direction -- at first adopted a wait-and-see attitude. This found expression in the editorial discussion on the subject broadcast by the Munich station on 13 December.

Messrs Michalowski, Ptaczek and associates were so confused that they even praised the memorable speech made by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, broadcast on Polish radio that Sunday morning. They declared, however, that they had no precise information on the subject and, especially, they were uncertain whether "people from... ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, for instance, had been among various extremist elements interned."

It is easy to guess -- and this emerged from the context -- how the kind of anxiety which could be sensed in that question was caused not by any sympathy with our editorial team but, on the contrary, by an obviously well-founded fear that someone had forgotten to lock us up and that we were still at large and free....

Later, the "free Europeans" realized that after the introduction of martial law in the country the people whose freedom of action was restricted were not the people whom they would have liked to look up, and they therefore mounted a determined propaganda attack against the decisions adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation. Rage replaced consternation.

However, they still lack information. They are therefore disseminating the most fanciful rumors, taking care, however, to ensure that those rumors serve a clearly determined political aim and strike at our military authorities.

By comparing various versions of one and the same fact broadcast on the strength of different -- usually misleading -- sources, an attentive listener can sometimes unmask the falsehood of the information or rather disinformation disseminated by Mr Michalowski's staff over the other.

For instance, on 17 December the Munich RFE braodcast a both dramatic and sensational item of information about the "use of the armed forces in Katowice." This information was apparently anonymously transmitted by a "Western industrialist" who, it seems, saw "the military dispersing a crowd of women gathered in front of the barricaded steels works." On the same day, at 2000 hours, the same radio station broadcast a report by "a Western tourist" who "saw security services dispersing a crowd of women gathered outside the barricaded steelworks." However, also on the same day, the radio station broadcast yet another version of the events in Katowice. This time, "FRG nationals present in the city... talked about clashes and injuries which occurred when militiamen and civilian strikebreakers took action against striking steel workers...."

As appears from the last mentioned version, militiamen protected steel workers who wanted to work from strikers who attempted to force them to go on strike....

On the basis of these three contradictory reports concerning the same event, it is possible to realize how reliable are the reports broadcast by the Munich radio station. Anyway, this applies not only to the Munich broadcasting station. News "from Poland" broadcast by the Washington "Voice of America" broadcasting station have been equally unreliable, either invented or fabricated. The older readers will probably remember that at one time this broadcasting station used to begin its program with a promise to the listeners that "good or bad, the news we broadcast is always true." Now it no longer even makes such promises.

However, it indulges in such nonsensical reports as the revelation it broadcast on Christmas Eve claiming that "the Polish Army is already exhausted both physically and morally" and has "to rely increasingly on the Soviet Army's support," that Soviet advisers "are becoming increasingly numerous" in our army and that "Moscow is preparing to send further advisers."

You listen and cannot believe your own ears. Where do they get this nonsense from? Where? Well, if the adjective "Soviet" were replaced with the adjective "American" and the noun "Moscow" with the noun "Washington," everything would fit the El Salvador situation extremely well. Maybe, therefore, the staff of the Washington broadcasting station has become somewhat confused? Especially since El Salvador is located nearer to the United States both geographically and politically. The people concerned are more familiar with the conditions prevailing in that country and so many believe that the situation in Poland is similar.

Nonsensical reports similar to those spread by "Voice of America" are also broadcast by the Canadian broadcasting station in Montreal which has claimed that by, as it asserts, "arresting Politburo members, Jaruzelski has deprived himself of partners" and forecast that "if strikes and protests were to be resumed after the holiday break, it would obviously become clear that Jaruzelski has failed" and that in the long run "the army, which mainly consists of conscripts, will not be able to stand the strain and will begin to disintegrate." It is difficult to judge to what extent these fanciful visions of the Montreal soothsayers have been prompted by a lack of any elementary familiarity with realities and to what extent be so-called wishful thinking, that is, mistaking their own wishes for reality....

It is difficult to doubt that the muddy streams of disinformation on the subject of events in our country oozing continuously into the ether, from various foreign broadcasting stations in Polish has been a result not only of a lack of information from reliable and tried sources. For it has always strangely happened that this disinformation has had a distinct political sting. It has also undoubtedly been a product of a willful and deliberate propaganda action aimed at slandering our army and the entire Polish socialist statehood.

Obviously this is in accordance with the interests of the states which have set up, financed and controlled those broadcasting stations as instruments of their own policy.

REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF MARTIAL LAW VIOLATORS

PM0617l1 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Dec 81 p 5

[PAP report: "Summary Jurisdiction Proceedings"]

[Excerpts] During the past 5 days, in military and general units of the prosecutor's office of the Polish People's Republic, further summary jurisdiction proceedings have been started against offenders who have committed crimes representing a particularly strong threat to the interests of the state, disturbing public order and infringing the interests of the citizens.

As the press spokesman of the office of the prosecutor general, Stanislaw Momot, informs us, the subject of the legal proceedings which have been started during this time are above all offenses of a criminal nature. However, acts which infringe the martial law regulations and which are against the state, its allies and the legal order have also been noted -- although to a markedly lesser degree than before. The following have been arrested, among others:

Zbigniew Palmor, Jan Legut, Zbigniew Sobolewski, Wladyslaw Rosicki, Piotr Goralski, Herbert Renet and Wojciech Narusinski, who have been accused of continuing union activity and organizing and leading a sit-in strike at the Katowice steelworks, making the normal functioning of the steelworks impossible and causing serious losses to equipment and production. Wieslaw Ozarowski, accused of having beaten up soldiers of the Polish Army on patrol duty.

At general prosecutor's offices temporary arrests have been made most often in cases of burglary and attack on soldiers of the Polish Army and functionaries of the Citizens' Militia on duty, and also in cases of resistance to the legal activities being carried out by these persons.

At military prosecutor's offices the following have been arrested, among others: Jan Wielgus, member of the NSZZ Solidarity committee at the Wujek coalmine, who is charged with organizing and leading a strike at this mine, and Adam Skwira, secretary of the NSZZ Solidarity committee at the Wujek coalmine, also accused of organizing and leading a strike, and in addition of organizing active resistance to the peacekeeping forces;

Eugeniusz Krystian, Adam Opolski, Miroslaw Stroczynski and Czeslaw Czarnynoga, NSZZ Solidarity members, who are accused of organizing the leading the strike at the Ziemowit coalmine. Adam Opolski was accused in addition of taking part in putting the shaft at this mine out of action;

Marek Trojanowski, who is accused of possessing an army rifle and ammunition without a permit.

Public prosecutors are continuing to take action intended to spell out the content of martial law regulations and the restrictions attached to them for the benefit of workforces in plants and enterprises.

During the period 24-27 December cases to be dealt with under accelerated court action -- relating to the terms of martial law -- have been reaching regional courts.

Accelerated court action applies to certain categories of offenses. These are characterized among other things by the necessity of quickly dealing with an offender caught redhanded. The accused is taken to court within 48 hours. The court is obliged to sit immediately to deal with the case.

The demands made by swift court action in cases qualifying for accelerated action made it necessary to hold trials also during the Christmas period.

EXILED GENERAL ON AIM OF MILITARY COUP

PM061315 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 Dec 81 pp 8, 9

[Joelle Kuntz, Alexandra Kwiatowska and Bernard Poulet interview with former Polish General, Leon Dubicki in the FRG: "How Moscow Planned the Coup in Poland" -- date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: When did you choose freedom?

Leon Dubicki: I left Poland last August for a study trip to the FRG and I finally chose freedom in October. But the final moral break can be said to have come after the coup d'etat on 13 December. I did it for political reasons.

LE MATIN: What was your job in Poland before your departure?

Leon Dubicki: Officially I was a reserve general, but in practice I played an active part in social, political and military life. In particular I was a semiofficial adviser to the defense minister on strategic affairs, and in that capacity I met many prominent military and political people.

LE MATIN: When did you meet General Jaruzelski?

Leon Dubicki: I met him when we were both in the Soviet Army during the war, at the front in the 5th Batallion, 2d Division. After the 1956 events I was appointed artillery chief for Pomerania military region, and Jaruzelski was indirectly under my orders since he commanded the 12th Division there. But I really became acquainted with him at the military staff school in Warsaw in 1952-1953. We were friends. We have used the familiar form of address with each other ever since.

LE MATIN: When did you warn Solidarity that the coup d'etat was being planned?

Leon Dubicki: I warned them of the danger back in November 1980. I cannot say to whom I gave the warning because those people are now all under arrest, aside from one who escaped. I can say that they were leadership members, not Walesa the standard bearer, but members of the real leadership. Of course, it was a verbal warning.

LE MATIN: Why did Solidarity not heed your warnings?

Leon Dubicki: Solidarity did heed them at one state, and that was why it thwarted the first attempts at the end of December 1980. There were several attempts, and Solidarity thwarted them until early 1981. I cannot at present say what might have happened in December this year, but I will find out, as others probably will later. At present only suppositions can be made. I was not present at the Solidarity National Commission meetings in Radom and Gdansk, but that is not particularly important. At the Radom and Gdansk meetings the Solidarity members who knew about the situation already knew that there would be a state of emergency. Moreover it was not news, since Jaruzelski had announced it on 11 February when he became prime minister. And then he often repeated it in the Sejm. It was clear to everybody except perhaps to the Western politicians, the Western media and indeed some people in Poland. But it was obvious to any serious observer.

LE MATIN: When did you learn of Jaruzelski's intentions?

Leon Dubicki: At the end of January 1981. During the last private meetings I had with Jaruzelski. Then when he was appointed prime minister our contacts were finally severed.

LE MATIN: When he spoke to you of "crushing Solidarity," was he speaking in anger or calmly?

Leon Dubicki: Perfectly calmly. Moreover he never really concealed his intention even in his investiture speech to Parliament in February, when he mentioned the prospect of a "fratricidal struggle." He was an advocate of force: It is in keeping with his character.

LE MATIN: How do you explain the fact that Jaruzelski was welcomed with such popular enthusiasm in February?

Leon Dubicki: It was an emotional reaction. It must be said that the Polish Army has always had great authority in Poland. Moreover the Polish Army as such has always been effectively "camouflaged," because it abused its power in the same way as the party high priests, but it was shrouded in great secrecy and in the glory attached to serving the nation and defending the state.

That is why that authority which the army had benefited General Jaruzelski, because he was able to create an atmosphere with the help of a whole apparatus. He was able to create a myth with the help of the security and counterespionage services.

LE MATIN: What prompted Jaruzelski to decide on a military coup d'etat?

Leon Dubicki: He is morbidly ambitious. He is relentless. He is clever and at the same time lacks the ability to organize, think and consider in a complex, long-term way. That is now very obvious. He is simply a gambler and a smart aleck. Just look at how he sat quietly for months like a wax figure in the Politburo and the Sejm. That clearly showed this man's complete lack of spiritual and, I would also say, intellectual depth. But at the same time he really has a talent for all kinds of intrigues and score-settling.

LE MATIN: Do you know that some people think that Jaruzelski might play the role of a Polish Tito?

Leon Dubicki: There is no chance of that. He does not have the qualities, authority or ability and certainly not the character to play that role. He could never play that role. He might pretend to, and people might help him to pretend to.

LE MATIN: Who?

Leon Dubicki: Primarily the Soviets. He was even given the rank of army general with the Soviets' proposal.

LE MATIN: To digress: Can it be said that friendly relations exist between Stefan Olszowski, the Communist Party Politburo "hardliner," and General Jaruzelski?

Leon Dubicki: Not friendly relations.... In any case Jaruzelski cannot be said to have friendly relations with anybody but a group of close friends who are present his deputy defense ministers and who hold the top positions in the army. Aside from that he was fairly close to Moczar, who launched his career and rescued him. But that is another story. After the Jaruzelski group came to power in 1970 he did to Moczar what he has done to others -- stabbed him in the back. And at one point he wanted to do the same to Olszowski, but for the moment Olszowski is useful to him. I will reveal something to you: In 1970, when Gomulka was overthrown and replaced by Gierek, Jaruzelski initiated and organized that putsch and then played a full part in government. For a while even Gierek was merely a front. It was Jaruzelski who brought Gierek to Warsaw and it was his people who ousted him when he was of no further use in 1980.

LE MATIN: Everybody agrees that General Jaruzelski refused to shoot at the strikers and use armed force both in 1970 and 1980.

Leon Dubicki: That opinion is the result of the propaganda work carried out by the security services and the cells specially set up to shape public opinion. But it is a game.

LE MATIN: Is Jaruzelski opposed by his general staff?

Leon Dubicki: He may be, behind the scenes. But there can be no question of open opposition because the general staff is directed by Florain Siwicki, Jaruzelski's best "friend," who is fully acquainted with all his affairs.

LE MATIN: Did you and General Jaruzelski ever discuss his deportation to the USSR after 1939?

Leon Dubicki: Yes, at least, I know a great deal about his family affairs, I know his wife very well, yet the matter of his deportation is not very clear even when he talks about it himself.

LE MATIN: Martial law cannot last too long. What will be the role of theparty, which at present seems to be vanishing?

Leon Dubicki: The party's role is not vanishing. It remains. There is merely the problem of replacing leaders, but the apparatus remains. The party as such will continue to exist and to play the role it previously played.

LE MATIN: When Jaruzelski was appointed prime minister, was there already a plan to crush Solidarity, and was Jaruzelski appointed to implement that plan?

Leon Dubicki: It is clear that there was a plan. It is necessary to destroy a myth which has spread in the West regarding Solidarity. The introduction of martial law was not absolutely necessary to crush Solidarity. It is simply a politico-military question: the secret mobilization of the armed forces, preparations for the militarization of Polish life, and the strategic and political preparation of a Polish corridor for possible actions on a larger scale. And the opportunity was taken to liquidate Solidarity at the same time. But that is a secondary matter. Solidarity had no intention of seizing power. The Solidarity leadership had no ambition to hold political office. All that was artifically attributed to it to provide a cloak to cover politico-strategic aims. And Western Europe's fate is now being decided in Poland.

LE MATIN: So, Poland would be a corridor to the West?

Leon Dubicki: It is a corridor. It will always be a corridor, and it is in this corridor that the Soviets are now establishing order and establishing everything -- social, political, economic and military life -- all on a war footing. It is clear that martial law may formally be lifted and that Jaruzelski is preparing for that possibility; but, even after the removal of martial law, Poland will really be a completely militarized country prepared for taking part in a possible war.

LE MATIN: Did you inform the German authorities or security services of that as soon as you arrived?

Leon Dubicki: I do not want to discuss that, because it is a subject which upsets the German authorities in a way. If you like, metaphorically speaking, it is President Mitterrand who reacted best and most accurately. Compare his reaction to that of others. That is my answer.

LE MATIN: Have you been ordered to say nothing?

Leon Dubicki: To put it simply, something of the kind was done. Not officially, of course.

LE MATIN: Since it is Western Europe's existence which is at stake, why do you think the Germans have decided to say nothing?

Leon Dubicki: Once again important statesmen are making mistakes. They are telling the Soviet Union not to intervene. They are warning it against invading and occupying Poland. These are naive mistakes. First, all that has existed for a very long time, it has all been planned, and from the viewpoint of command the Polish Army is fully integrated with the Soviet Army. I do not see any differences between Russian and Polish units as regards the execution of orders. The problem is really very different. They are plans which are already old. Do you think that all those exercises, which were carried out on such a large scale this year -- the maneuvers -- were carried out for fun? Do you think that the Soviet Union had several billions to throw away? Martial law is, so to speak, the result of those exercises and maneuvers. It is one point in a large, well executed plan, and it is clear that the events in Poland are directed by the Warsaw Pact forces command.

It is also clear that all that had been unified for a long time. It was not a case of anybody forcing anybody. Everything was done willingly, because I see no difference between a Polish general, let's say Jaruzelski, and a Soviet general sitting beside him. There is no difference as regards their discipline and subordination to the supreme command.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless you said that reliable divisions were chosen?

Leon Dubicki: That is a different question. I could write a whole article about it, but I will explain it briefly. As in any military operation, preparations are made before the operation and some segregation is carried out. Certain units are chosen to carry out certain tasks. A unit is not chosen at random to carry out tasks which it is incapable of carrying out. And in dividing the tasks you eliminate men who might disappoint you, on whom you cannot rely. That is a fairly lengthy process and it had already been going on since March. But the same thing was happening in the civil service and the security forces. That is entirely natural. Lists were drawn up of people who had to be interned and so forth. Long periods were spent in training, preparations and exercises for occupying enterprises, and the plans were drawn up months in advance.

LE MATIN: What is the difference between the roles of the militia, the security police and the army in the present events?

Leon Dubicki: The difference is merely superficial, because the war minister is officially Jaruzelski but is really Siwicki. The interior minister is his friend Kiszczak.

LE MATIN: What are the links between the army and the militia?

Leon Dubicki: At the lower level, the level of officers and men, the stage of conflict has already been reached. This, therefore, is an entirely different matter. It is a different subject which cannot be summed up briefly.

LE MATIN: Can Jaruzelski be said to be Moscow's man, and was he recruited by certain Soviet organs during his stay in the Soviet Union?

Leon Dubicki: First, he was a protege of Poplawski, who was director of that military education center and deputy minister, and he was always pushed forward by him; it is also known that he was very favorably regarded in Moscow. I can tell you that I myself was not there when he officially signed his statement of allegiance. Therefore I can only judge by external signs.

LE MATIN: Were Polish uniforms sent to Russia?

Leon Dubicki: That is rather a naive question. They just have to be taken a few hundred kilometers. The Northern Group of Soviet Forces Command is in Legnica, in Poland. There are big Soviet stores with equipment, uniforms and weapons on Polish territory. Everything is on the spot.

LE MATIN: Are you not afraid that you are running great risks by making these statements?

Leon Dubicki: Yes, I fear that greatly. I am aware of it, but I can say that although I am naturally very anxious to live I am also prepared to die. Those are not just words.

BRIEFS

FACTORY OUTPUT -- The Kora factory in Warsaw, says Erwin Wiezik, director of the factory, has produced or will produce by the end of 1981 1.6 million units of women's clothing. About 700,000 units of this will be destined for the home market. The export value will increase by about Z3 million compared with 1979. According to Miroslaw Recha, director of the Unitra television factory in Warsaw, the factory produced 100,000 Rubin color television sets this year. It has signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the delivery of components for 65,000 television sets. These sets will be destined for the home market. Exports of color television sets to Greece will be maintained in 1982. It is expected that this factory will produce more than 400,000 television sets in 1982. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2038 GMT 29 Dec 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU ENVOY MEETS WITH ISRAEL'S BEGIN

AU062003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 6 Jan (AGERPRES) -- An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Menahem Begin, prime minister of the state of Israel, took place on the occasion of the call paid by Vasile Pungan, adviser to Romania's president, on the Israeli premier.

During the talks on the occasion, the positions and considerations of President Nicolae Ceausescu were presented, in connection with the main current international issues, the principles and ways of action that should be underlying the political settlement of all conflict affairs among states, in view of consolidating peace, security and collaboration in all zones of the world.

As regards the Middle East situation, Romania's steady position was reaffirmed, according to which the efforts should be intensifed for a global, just and lasting peace in the region, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue through the recognition of its legitimate national rights, inclusive of the right to self-determination and to the formation of an independent state of its own. The need was also emphasized for securing the integrity and sovereignty of all states in the region.

The Romanian Government's position was reaffirmed according to which starting from the interests of achieving a global settlement, of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Israel should renounce without delay and annul the illegal measure of annexing the Golan Heights, a Syrian territory occupied following the 1967 war, which would be a contribution to creating a climate congenial for the peace process in the region, to entrenching stability and quiet in that part of the world.

In turn, the prime minister of the state of Israel presented the Israeli Government's positions vis-a-vis the questions approached.

The interview, which occasioned an overt exchange of views, proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity.

EMIL BOBU APPOINTED DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU061450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Emil Bobu has been appointed deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government by presidential decree.

BRIEFS

SOVIET VESSEL IN GIURGIU -- On the basis of the convention on Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the field of tourist propaganda, an event organized by the Soviet Tourist office 'Intourist' in Bucharest and the Ministry of Tourism took place in Giurgiu today on board the Soviet passenger vessel 'Ukrainia,' which is on a cruise on the Danube, aimed at promoting tourism. On this occasion, a meeting took place between the guests and Romanian press representatives during which the broad Romanian-Soviet tourist cooperation and the upward trend of tourist exchanges between Romania and the Soviet Union were stressed. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 81 AU]

DELEGATION IN GDR -- At the invitation of the Karl-Marx-Stadt regional SED Committee, a delegation from Bacau County led by Comrade Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Bacau County Party Committee, paid a friendly visit to Karl-Marx-Stadt from 7-12 December. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 81 AU]

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT 6 JAN

LD062040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today. At the session, which was chaired by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, the Presidency endorsed a report on the forthcoming official visit of Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Republic of Iran.

The Presidency considered topical questions in the field of disarmament and our country's activity in the efforts aimed at solving this crucial problem with regard to peace and stability in the world.

Proceeding from the appraisal that the present serious exacerbation of the international situation had to a great extent been caused by the constantly escalating arms race, the presidency stressed the need to revive and intensify the activity of United Nations' entire mechanism for disarmament negotiations.

Stress was also laid on the need to activate the Vienna talks on conventional arms and the talks on strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. Particular stress was laid on the need to reach agreement at the Madrid meeting of the conference of disarmament in Europe. In view of the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, due to be held in New York this June, the Presidency discussed our country's preparations and activities and the need for closer cooperation between the nonaligned countries in order to ensure that the session contributes to the efforts to halt the arms race and start the process of real disarmament.

It was also stressed that the preparations for the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries has providing an opportunity to step up the nonaligned countries' activity in this field.

The session paid particular attention to the situation created in Europe by the intensification of the arms race. They pointed out the significance of strengthening measures aimed at increasing trust and of establishing zones of peace and security as well as denuclearized zones on our continent. The view was expressed that the security of the Mediterranean is most closely linked with the security of Europe as a whole. The need to strengthen the measures aimed at increasing trust, security and cooperation in the Balkans was also stressed. The Presidency emphasized the importance of the European people taking an increasingly resolute stand in favor of halting the arms race and stepping up the process of the relaxation of tension.

Positively appraising the efforts made so far and our country's activity in the field of disarmament on the international scene, the Presidency also analyzed the main trends of our future activity. In this connection, the Presidency pointed out the need to intensify the activities of all of the social factors of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country with the aim of setting in motion the process of real disarmament, greater security and universal detente in the world. In this connection, stress was also laid on the importance of the role played by public information media in keeping our public informed of the key problems of disarmament and of our country's activities in this sphere which is of vital importance for all mankind.

At its session, the Presidency also considered and endorsed a report presented by the SFRY Presidency's commission on the work done in listing and compiling documents on Edvard Kardelj's creative work. The commission's work was appraised in positive terms and a decision was passed to terminate its work. The session also dealt with some other questions within the SFRY Presidency's sphere of competence.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN POLICY, ALBANIA

AU061700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 82

["Excerpts" of Novi Sad radio editor Jovan Nikolic interview with Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber -- date and place not given, recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dizdarevic] Within the framework of the entire 4-year term of office and, naturally, also within the framework of the program of work in 1981, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber and the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces had -- to put it this way -- the following priorities:

The first priority is the development of relations with neighboring countries; the second priority, the development of cooperation on the level of parliaments with the nonaligned countries and with the developing countries and, naturally, the support for all activities of the government and all other organs in such activity, then European affairs; and, finally, economic relations with foreign countries, or rather, on the whole, the struggle for a new international economic system as one of the vital lines of activity of both the Nonaligned Movement and our country, individually.

I would not like to end this very brief summing up without saying that this year, we carried out a very important task; that is, that we have finally prepared and adopted the law on foreign affairs of the federation. The preparation of this law lasted a number of years, nearly a full decade. The need for this law was evident a decade ago, or even earlier, and the law was prepared on the basis of work on the Constitution and on the basis of laws pertaining to the system in the councils, and was adopted in October.

[Question] In its relations with the European countries, [words indistinct] in Europe, Yugoslavia, has always adhered to the basic international norms of behavior -- while in other situations we are very constructive and considerate, I will mention only the CSCE -- but, nonetheless, we see that certain European countries do not always behave within the framework of the usual international rules of behavior. Regretably, we have also seen that this was the case with some of our neighbors.

How do you assess this escalation of enmity toward Yugoslavia, particularly on the part of those circles which Albanian official circles support verbally, and not only verbally, in Europe? In addition, I would like to ask the following question: Could the latest developments in that neighboring country be explained as a counterproductive product of the policy which the AWP and the Albanian official circles have been trying to pursue toward Yugoslavia, particularly during the past 1 or 2 years?

[Answer] I would immediately like to stress three attitudes of ours which are the basis of our approach to Albania: The first is that we want Albania to remain an independent and nonbloc country. Second, we favor the development of cooperation with Albania. We desire this cooperation because we believe that it is in the interest of both our people and the Albanian people. Thus, we come to our third position which we strongly stress now to both Albania and to all our partners interested in relations in the Balkans; that is, that we energetically insist on respect for the principle of noninterference, respect for borders, respect for territorial integrity as the basic condition for developing cooperation and respect for remaining independent and for removing the danger of interference by non-Balkan factors.

In Albania, there is an unpleasant situation. What more do you want than this recent incident when one of the most prominent leaders of that country -- many people say that he ranked second -- a man who had always played an important role as prime minister, as the chief of the General Staff and so forth and so forth, dies and the country acts as if nothing had happened? The man disappears. Was he killed, did he commit suicide?

There is much conjecture about this. This clearly demonstrates what the situation in Albania is like. This also demonstrates that when a regime shows such an aggressive tendency, as the Albanian regime demonstrated in relation to Kosovo, in relation to its support for the irredentists in Kosovo, that the regime is doing this on the basis of its own practice toward its own people in its own country, and that this is primarily the victim of such a policy.

SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PLENUM REPORTAGE

25 Dec Discussion

AU062135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 81 pp 3, 4

[Report by Dusan Drazic, Velisa Krsmanovic, Ivan Torov and Jovan Radovanovic on the discussion at the 18th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 25 December]

[Excerpts] What has happened since 1974, since the adoption of the SFRY Constitution, not only as regards the republics and provinces, but what has happened in Yugoslavia? Pasko Romac raised this question in the discussion and added that this important document as well as those documents that have resulted from the party congresses, have provided an enormous democratic wealth.

However, instead of embarking along the road of democratization and development of self-management, as these documents obliged us to do, we have bureaucratized ourselves. From one state we have created eight states, with all their privileges and with all the attributes of states and statehood. Thus, we have suppressed self-management, on which our social system rests. In my view, this is the heart of the problem. I believe that we can overcome these problems because we have the same starting positions, we have socialism and Socialist Yugoslavia.

The session of this Central Committee has quite justifiably and rightly evoked great interest in the League of Communists and in the public, Dragoslav Markovic said, because in our society, in our development, a pending--I will be more precise--a completely unsolved problem of relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia has really existed for a long time. These problems are objectively complex, and it is really only with much patience, persistence and tolerance, something that is missing, that it is possible to seek ways out and solutions. The problem lies in the fact that since the Constitution was adopted we have not sought a solution.

Questions were asked at this meeting why members of the LCY Central Committee and of the LCY Presidium elected in the provinces are not attending this session. Can we, or are we not obliged to discuss these questions? When discussing this problem, we risk being condemned in advance, as was the case before the discussion, before the clash of opinions at the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina on 21 Decenber, without the presence of those "accused," when it was said that the old forces had again begun to raise questions. Federalization "Through the Back Door"

I am deeply convinced that this is no contribution, Dragoslav Markovic said, that along this road we will find no way out and no solutions. We also have similar behavior in other sociopolitical organizations. The existence of the sociopolitical organizations as organizations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia border on fiction.

After having pointed to the changes in the statute of the Socialist Alliance of Vojodina, Dragoslav Markovic drew attention to the fact that a federalization of the republic cannot enter through the back door. A federalization cannot be introduced without agreement, yet we are introducing it. When we raise these questions, let us not deal with bad intentions, at least not until we have to. Let us speak more about objective consequences, and not about subjective aspirations.

After recalling the great changes in our society, Markovic stressed that these changes have also led to changes in the relacionship of forces. First of all, much has been done on democratization of our relations in the League of Communists and in society. The conclusion that imposes itself is that important issues should be discussed in the League of Communists and not in the leadership. Where does this lead to? Markovic provided an answer to this by saying that, although we tried to keep this a secret, it is well known that disunity existed in the leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia in 1977.

Publicly, we tried to preserve our unity, while concealing the objective existence of disunity, Markovic said. Today, we have overcome this. We have unity in the leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia, and this is a great achievement. And we are on the way -- I am deeply convinced -- because of all the achievements as well as the manner of discussion that we are holding here about this important and really sensitive topic, that we will also achieve unity in the League of Communists as a whole and thus make a great contribution to achieving unity in the LCY.

Boundaries and Compromises

It is impossible to achieve the constitutional function of the League of Communists of Serbia if the Presidency of the republic cannot agree and lead a national resistance throughout the territory of the republic, as is explicitly stated in the Constitution of Serbia. There is also no law on national defense. Concerning certain things, we communicate via the federal organs. Is this the unity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia? In the field of intranational relations we have neither cooperation, coordination nor a common direction.

In many rights, in all rights, when the material position of the working people and citizens is involved, the socialist autonomous provinces are independent; they have the same rights in the federation as the republics. This must be clear. However, the socialist autonomous provinces are not the same as the republics. Today, too, it is being said: The provinces have been equalized with the republics. They have not been equalized. It is not mere chance that the provinces do not have an equal number of representatives in the organs of the federation, but a corresponding number. It is not accidental that one says "republics or rather provinces." This "or rather" is not precise, but this "or rather" in any case makes a distinction.

I am not going to raise the question of why the organs of the federation did not take care of this problem either in legislation or in other fields. However, this, too, is a question which should be raised and to which an answer must be given, a problem which must be examined. Is an exclusive connection between the federation and the provinces good and justified on every occasion? For instance, when there are international visits, when foreign visitors visit a province, they also visit the Republic of Serbia. One should not read in newspapers that the head of a country arrived in Pristina. Pristina is a part of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, but it is a part of the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The provinces have no state borders. Yugoslavia has borders, and the republics as states have them. The provinces have no borders. These borders are the Yugoslav and the republican borders. These borders are not the borders of the provinces. What compromises we have made are in connection with the law on citizenship, not to mention on the seal, the use of the coat of arms and the like.

Debate Continues

AU052129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 81 p 3

[Report by Dusan Drazic, Slobodan Stanojevic and Velisa Krsmanovic on the discussion on the second day of the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 25 December]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Dec -- At the beginning of the second day of work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia -- 45 more members have asked to speak in the discussion -- Radosan Stanojcic was the first to speak.

He stressed that he must now adopt conclusions which will stand in the way of all behavior that is contrary to the basic principles of the Constitution and self-managing organization and to the implementation of the principle of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all society. This implies a resolute resistance to all the occurrences and behavior by social institutions and individuals which are based on a striving for republican centralism and bureaucratization of power, as well as, on the other hand, to behavior which is based on a striving for provincial isolation and does not recognize even the fundamental elements of togetherness within the Socialist Republic of Serbia set in the Constitution.

What Hurts Workers Most

Breaks in economic links in associated labor and the closing of the market within republican and provincial borders, along with a more and more pronounced statism at all levels: these are the problems which we, the workers, feel most directly and which hurt us most, Dusanka Pjevac pointed out.

Thorough Analysis

In a way, it has become a rule, Spiro Galovic stressed in the discussion, that the League of Communists of Serbia remains restrained in its criticism of the centrifugal tendency in our society. The question is always posed whether others are better suited for this criticism, for criticism has a hope of succeeding only when these tendencies are felt to be unacceptable over a wide area of our community and when they begin to visibly hurt the interests of all. Perhaps this contains part of the answer to the question which we have not forgotten to ask, the question of our responsibility for the crisis in Kosovo. The question is whether it is possible to emerge from the crisis unless a thorough analysis of an erroneous policy is carried out.

The League of Communists of Serbia, according to Galovic, has on several occasions stood up to wailings that Serbia is being restricted to the area of the Belgrade Pashaluk [an administrative unit of the Ottoman Empire], from Uzice to Zemun. Likewise it is now resolutely standing up to the reduction of the unity of Serbia to purely formal and external characteristics. Any other positions would mean lagging behind the demands of the times. We must ensure a true autonomy of the socialist provinces and implement in practice the unity of the republic, and equality of the numerous nationalities and the Serbian people living together in Serbia, and we cannot achieve this without the unity of the League of Communists of Serbia.

What Is Being Reexamined

Serbian nationalists see the policy of national equality and togetherness in the League of Communists of Serbia as a complete failure and as the essential cause of the crisis in Kosovo. According to them, only one policy was correct in Kosovo, and that was the policy which applied until the Bironi Plenum, which means a policy of inequality. A defeated policy still lives today as a private opinion, which has not renounced its striving to become established as a policy again.

I see the basic sense of our action and of our discussion today as changing the relationship of forces in society in favor of self-management. Those who are obsessed with statehood cannot really be our allies.

SERBIA'S CONCLUSIONS ON ACCORDS WITH PROVINCES

AU170859 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 81 p 5

["Conclusions" of the Serbian Executive Council on accords with the socialist autonomous provinces on the development policy of common interest in the 1981-1985 period, adopted at a session of the Serbian Executive Council in Belgrade on 11 December]

[Text] Following a discussion of the report on the course of accords with the socialist autonomous provinces involving the development policy of common interest in the 1981-1985 period, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia adopted the following conclusions, which will be submitted to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia:

1. The social accords on common development policy will not be adopted within the time limit. At this moment it is quite uncertain when the accords will be adopted.

2. The Executive Council will continue to regularly inform the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia about the course of work on accords and on the results of coordination achieved in the working groups. In the past, several such reports were submitted to delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, its working bodies and commissions.

3. It is necessary to accelerate work on coordinating the positions between the republic and the socialist autonomous provinces on other unsolved issues, but this must be done with the active participation of the organizations of associated labor in the republic. To this end, the Executive Council will continue to take the necessary measures within its field of authority.

4. The Executive Council will adopt its positions on the individual unsolved issues which will be left uncoordinated in the working groups, and will inform the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia about this.

5. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be informed about the destiny of its initiative aimed at adopting special accords on the development of social activities, national defense and the processing industry in Kosovo so as to enable the assembly to determine the necessary further activities.

6. The problem of implementing point six of the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has remained unsolved. This point envisages the adoption of an accord on quicker development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina expressed a negative view about it.

7. The report on the course of negotiations with the socialist autonomous provinces on the development policy of common interest for the period until 1985, together with the positions of the Executive Council, will be submitted to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and to all sociopolitical organizations in the republic.

VOJVODINA LC HOLDS SESSION 21-22 DECEMBER

Krunic's Address

LD212310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today we again have the opportunity to present to ourselves and to the public -- openly, constructively, critically and self-critically -- the results as well as the weaknesses of our own involvement in the struggle of the working class and working people and of all the nations and nationalities for realizing the principles and relations set out in the Constitution.

This was stated by Bosko Krunic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communist Provincial Committee, in his introductory speech at today's meeting devoted to the realization of the conclusions of the 20th LCY Central Committee session on the need to discuss experiences and problems in realizing togetherness on the bases of the development of socialist self-management relations and from the point of view of the constitutional functions of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a republic and the socialist autonomous provinces, which are an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and constituent elements in the federation.

The meeting was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dragomir Milojevic, member of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and Svetomir Lalovic, executive secretary of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Having recalled some events which he said were "behind us," Bosko Krunic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, said that the entire last decade was marked by tumultuous events and that since the 21st session discussions, differentiation and changes had been taking place along the lines of the class struggle for power of the working class and the founding of self-management production relations. In this period there was a pronounced presence of nationalism, which statist and pseudo-liberalist forces were always (?trying to open up) in the struggle for power and the management of the surplus of labor. It is possible that disagreements arise between us communists on numerous issues which are imposed by practice, but on this it is always crucial that we recognize the boundaries which devide a working class orientation from other alternatives.

In order to understand the problems which are being discussed today, Krunic referred to the stand which the Serbia League of Communists and Vojvodina League of Communists had adopted in relation to them since the 10th LCY Congress. Since 1977, he added, we have been discussing these issues in League of Communists organs. We opened up discussions on almost all questions arising from the fact that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is a state and a complex sociopolitical community and that the provinces are sociopolitical communites which are constituent elements of Yugoslav federalism and an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This discussion and the ideopolitical unity achieved then, in Krunic's words, are of major significance.

Proceeding from the relations, rights, obligations and responsibilities set out in the Constitution, in 1977 it was concluded that "the complexity of the multinational and constitutional and legal structure of the Socialist Republic of Serbia must be expressed in a suitable way and be present in every ideopolitical standpoint, in every socioeconomic and other measures and solution... [TANJUG ellipses] for this represents an essential condition of the togetherness, unity and continued development of our republic and our society as a whole." It was also concluded that: "The Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium holds the united view that work on the implementation and concentricity of the constitution in practice must be in accordance with its basic orientations and directions which are set out in LCY and Serbia League of Communists policy." Further: "Relations in the socialist Republic of Serbia cannot be built up by strengthening statism at any level, but only by de-etatization and building up togetherness on the bases of socialist self-management and on the path of the realization of the rights and responsibilities set out in the constitution."

It is essential to stress on this occasion, Krunic noted, that in the open and critical debates in 1977 "the unity of views on all significant issues was achieved. The working and constructive atmosphere has made it possible to raise and discuss in debates the most sensitive and numerous issues of our development and of relations in the League of Communists and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia." We have sounded a warning, Kronic says, that "in connection with the implementation of the constitutional premises any discussions whatsoever which would proceed from the standpoint of returning to old relations would be unacceptable."

In Krunic's words, in 1977 "we were united also regarding the attitude that building unity in the League of Communists of Serbia and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is a very complex process which calls for much patient work, detailed examination and creative efforts in order that solutions be found which would ensure the implementation of the constitutional concept of the republic as a whole and of the provinces as its component parts and as a constitutive elements of the federation as well as of the implementation of the League of Communist program policy as a whole."

Krunic then went on to recall that Comrade Tito too had been informed on 27 July 1977 of the results and the course of those debates of that year. He had approved such work methods and expressed satisfaction about the results and conclusions. At that time Comrade Tito stressed that they were the foundations of our future work and pointed out that one need not wait but start immediately to solve concrete issues and not allow these issues to accumulate.

In analyzing outstanding issues and problems, Krunic points out, we proceed from the fact that the provinces are autonomous, socialist, self-managing, democratic, socio-political communities with a special national composition and other specific features in which the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities, realize their sovereign rights. When this is in the joint interest of the working people and citizens, the nations and nationalities of the republic as a whole, as laid down by the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, they can also recognize sovereign rights in the republic.

We also proceed from the fact that republics and provinces, according to the SFRY Constitution, make decisions at the federal level in line with the principles of reaching agreements, solidarity, reciprocity and equal participation of the republics and provinces in federal organs as well as in line with the principle of the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own development as well as for the development of the socialist community as a whole.

Thus, Krunic defined, the province of Vojvodina in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is not part of a fabric which separates itself through some kind of separatist ill temper. The problem cannot be reduced merely to the question of internal organization in the republic. Here we are in the area of complex issues of developing relations in our federation and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a composite community.

Recalling that under Tito's direct influence and through his taking over the helm of our party, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] offered and worked out the solution of the national question, Krunic said. Resolving and laying down the future federal order in our country represented an inseparable part. The orientations of Vojvodina communists were also along Tito's line and this was most consistently manifested at the Sixth CPY Provincial Conference for Vojvodina held in 1940 and whose attitudes were also confirmed at the Fifth CPY National Conference. The report of the Sixth CPY Provincial Conference for Vojvodina says: "There is no bourgeois political party in Yugoslavia which would want and which would be able to resolve the national question in Vojvodina correctly.... [TANJUG ellipses] Despite the fact that Vojvodina is populated by people of various nationalities, it is an economic, geographic and historic entity.

"If we agree that this is so, and this is not denied even by bourgeois theoreticians, then it belongs only to the people of Vojvodina, and to them alone. Any attempt by the bourgeoisie to define Vojvodina as Serbian, Hungarian or such is aimed at subjecting Vojvodina to colonial exploitation and to carry out, on behalf of the Serbian, Hungarian or German people in Vojvodina, exploitation of these as well as of other people. The liberation struggle of these people must be directed against such attempts."

This was the political platform with which Vojvodina communists decisively went to meet the historical event. It was on these foundations and for these goals that the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina fought under the leadership of the party and Tito, for the first time in their history for their own national and social emancipation.

This is why we, too, say, and this is the complete historical truth, Krunic stressed, that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Voivodina was not born by any decree or by any deals, nor was it presented as a gift to its nations and nationalities. They fought successfully with guns in their hands and shoulder to shoulder with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in our national liberation struggle. Furthermore, our autonomy does not have its genesis in the bourgeois "Serbian Vojvodina" in the 19th century but is the fruit of the struggle of the working class, of the liberation struggle and of the revolution of all nations and nationalities. It is the source of our federalism and as a result of all this it is a revolutionary gain.

The following question can now rightly be raised, on the reasons for the stagnation in the attitudes of 1977: why, 3 and 1/2 years after the conclusions of that time, are all these issues being raised in the same way now with even harsher sounds and with a broader spectrum of "open" issues and in front of the public in a fairly uncontrolled manner and without differentiation? We must also openly and critically reexamine our practice and behaviour in Vojvodina, both from the point of view of the generally known problems -- isolationism within republican and provincial frameworks -- as well as from the point of view of our contribution to the implementation of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of the Constitution, Krunic stressed.

The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo indicated a responsible and comprehensive assessment of their causes and a critical and very open debate on the responsibility of the League of Communists and of the leadership and leading people in particular. All this has been done. We also have a platform for LCY action in Kosovo which clearly determines the tasks and obligations. All these analyses of the events in Kosovo speak about greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, about a separatist policy in the economy and culture, about obstructions to implementing togetherness in the SFRY and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is certain that separatist tendencies and the ignoring of the republic as a state and as a sociopolitical community, of which the province of Kosovo is a part, were pronounced. All this happened in Kosovo, in one of the provinces and, therefore any thesis which generalizes the problem and which sees the solution as lying in fundamentally changing the relations laid down by the Constitution, is unacceptable to us. These are centralist theses whose exponents are nationalist and unitarists. The League of Communists of Serbia as a whole as well as we in the Vojvodina League of Communists will decisively oppose this.

At the session of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium in July this year we agreed that there was no place for the thesis on constitutional changes, that it was harmful to excite the public in this sense and that our foremost task is the consistent implementation of the Constitution. True enough; now too we have no open demands for a change in the Constitution, apart from some hints, but a bit of this is implicitly contained in some "scientific" approaches to that subject and in some "uncontrolled" newspaper reports. Now, too, we have to set in train a constructive and precise debate on what kind of experiences we have of our practice in legislation and in sociopolitical relations as a whole.

With reference to planning, in Bosko Krunic's view, the first question is what kind of a plan is involved and what is the planning method. What we have now is basically the result of the still old system of planning and in this context it can be said that the situation with regard to plans in all sociopolitical communities, not only in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, is "unconstitutional." It should also be said that the Socialist Republic of Serbia has its own plan and there is no dispute about this, but there is a dispute on whether the social plan of the republic is a unified one and how one sees the quantity and the quality of this unity. It is wrong to auction off [licipirapi] how much "togetherness" there should be in the plan when the associated labor is far removed from all this.

Krunic pointed out that in our planning system no coercive hierarchy of plans has been introduced and that every sociopolitical community independently contributes its plan within the limits of its consitutional rights, powers and responsibilities.

The plan of the republics and the plan of the autonomous provinces is one of the most important factors in ensuring the economic freedoms and equality of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Having described the process within the republic whereby the provinces and the republics reach agreement on issues in the federation as an open process, Krunic said that the standpoint about joint attitudes toward fundamental issues, on which decision is made in the federation in line with the principles of agreement-reaching and coordination of attitudes of the republic and provinces, being worked out in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole is not acceptable in principle by the mere fact of the provinces being a component of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Such an attitude stems from the concept that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is a state and that it must have equal rights with other republics and not from the constitutional principle about the equal responsibility of the republics and provinces for relations in the federation. The fairly simplified formula about the indivisibility of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as an entity can, in Krunic's view, in this specific issue set in train a whole series of delicate questions on equality and agreement-seeking in the federation.

Krunic went on to point out certain differences between the republic, as a state-like and self-managing community, and the provinces as self-managing, democratic sociopolitical communities, differences which are primarily expressed in the definition of these communities. In his words it is clear and unambiguous that the equality of the republics and autonomous provinces in the federation and their responsibility for relations in it is one of the basic principles of the LCY concerning the equality of nations and nationalities, which is of exceptional significance for the further consolidation and development of this principle. The responsibility which the provinces have in this respect is equal to the responsibility of the republic.

Dealing with the sphere of national defense, Krunic said: We have proceeded from the constitutional principles that the country's defense is the inalienable right and duty of every working man and citizen, of all nations and nationalities of the SFRY. This ideological approach also predetermines solutions regarding the questions of organization, concrete relations, obligations of coordination, and of founding firm cooperation and coordination of plans. All this shows that the system of all-people's defense must be strengthened in all the cells of our self-managing social and political system of socialist self-management. Krunic believes that it is important to stress this in particular because there are views that we, when it is a question of the country's defense and security, should function somewhat differently and that these functions do not belong to the provinces because by definition they are not states.

This is not a question of some defense of the position of the province but a question about which are the best relations for our system of all-people's defense, for our defense strength. In this context we must always bear in mind that it is Yugoslavia which is being defended and that every inch of its territory and the inseparability of the parts from the whole are being jointly defended.

We understand the concept of all-people's defense, Krunic explained, as defense being borne by the people and led by the party, that the state is only an instrument in this respect, that the defense is in all the interstices of our institutional organization and that it cannot be made a mysticism of either ideologically or organizationally. Socialization is the basic line of consolidating our defense forces.

Krunic drew attention to attempts to have two different concepts and practices of democratic centralism accepted in our uniform revolutionary party and to have two forms of relations, one in the LCY and another one in the League of Communists of Serbia, established in the party.

At the session of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, as can be seen from the shorthand notes, Krunic pointed out, views were presented about the Vojvodina League of Communists separating from the League of Communists of Serbia, about the Serbia League of Communists becoming disunited in this way, etc.

In this connection, the president of the Provincial Committee recalls that the League of Communists itself, as the internal motivating force and as the exponent of socialist self-management, had been transforming itself in line with the development and the changes of social relations on the basis of self-management. Krunic stressed that we must not allow that "equality, independence, joint and equal responsibility in the League of Communists" to be confused and replaced in the wrong way -- wrong from the standpoint of the fundamental ideopolitical attitudes and decisions of the LCY -- with some assessments of the phenomena of "separating," "disuniting" in it. This creates confusion, makes for wrong guidance and does not contribute to the correct understanding of these issues.

Proceeding from the significance of the struggle for socialist togetherness and from the responsibility of the Vojvodina League of Communists, President Krunic said at the end that the activity of the Vojvodina League of Communists should be concentrated on the struggle for the consistent implementation of the Constitutions of the SFRY, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, on the further and more comprehensive self-managing integration of associated labor on the whole territory of the SFRY and thus also within the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, on the struggle for full and efficient functioning of the political system, in particular the full affirmation of the delegate system. Before that, in speaking about the relations in the republic, Krunic stressed that we must decisively fight against centralism in the Republic as well as against isolationism of the province.

The Socialist Republic of Serbia is a joint state. In this context we do not mean merely the state symbols but also all the self-managing social and state forms of coordination, agreement-reaching and cooperation. We must, therefore, describe any narrowing down of matters to the problem of classical power and ruling of republican administration as obsolete and as an etatist view.

In accepting the fact that the relations in associated labor are not sufficiently developed on the basis of the Constitution and the law on associated labor, that there are not enough developed self-managing forms of agreement-seeking and social integration in the republic as a whole, the fact that relations between the League of Communists organs are not as developed as they could and should be, we must not stray into the ideological error of advocating those forms of integration in the republic and of ensuring its entirety which would follow the line of institutionalization at any price, in particular of superiority, decision-making by majority, etc. Krunic stressed activity to strengthen continuously brotherhood and unity, and the equality of our nations and nationalities, republics and provinces in the economic and political sphere, as the fundamental aspect for the entire political stability and consolidation of socialist togetherness. A higher level of self-managing linking up of associated labor in line with the principles of income on the entire Yugoslav economic territory, as well as in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, represents the basis for strengthening the togetherness of the working people of all nations and nationalities and an expression of their vital interests and needs. All outstanding issues and problem, Krunic ended, we must resolve on these foundations, in the spirit of our system and the constitutional relations, obligations and responsibilities.

Conclusion Adopted

AU271911 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 81 p 6

[S. Stanojevic, Z. Serences and D. Drazic report]

[Text] Following an all-day discussion, tonight the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee adopted its conclusion on the tasks emanating from the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee [held on 20 May 1981] and connected with further strengthening togetherness on the basis of building the socialist self-managing relations and from the viewpoint of the constitutional functions of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist self-managing [as published] provinces which are a component part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a constituent part of the federation.

The Provincial Committee above all believes that, following the examination of these issues by the LCY Central Committee and the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, the Provincial Committee should review the entire complex of these problems once again, if possible, prior to the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina which will be held in April 1982. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee should prepare a special draft "package of conclusions" for that discussion on the tasks of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in strengthening and implementing togetherness on the basis of self-management and of relations determined by the Constitution. In addition to this, tonight the Provincial Committee also concluded that the unsolved issues connected with the implementation of the Constitution, especially from the viewpoint of relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, should be specifically and systematically discussed at all levels of organization and activity of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The Provincial Committee further points out that the communists in organizations of associated labor in all spheres of social practice and creative work must discuss these issues and determine their own tasks in the struggle to further strengthen cooperation with the associated labor and related organizations in all parts of the SFRY as well as to constantly promote the process of association of labor and pooling of resources on the basis of income. At the same time, the communists must very resolutely oppose all occurrences of encapsulation within anyone's own sociopolitical communities and all other particularist or centralist and unitarianist phenomena which lead to nationalist pressures.

The conclusion adopted tonight stresses that, on the basis of the congress documents of the League of Communists and other important party orientations, it is necessary to continue a systematic discussion within the League of Communists of Vojvodina with the aim of elaborating the directions, ways and programs of the struggle to strengthen the socialist self-managing togetherness and unity within Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of equality of the peoples and nationalities of the republics and provinces and complete respect for the self-managing rights and constitutional functions of the sociopolitical communities within the framework within which they are realizing these rights.

The Provincial Committee has also obliged the communists in delegate assemblies at all levels as well as in the state organs to exercise their influence, proceeding from the clear LCY views and the adopted constitutional principles, to ensure that the discussion on these issues will be transferred to the delegate bodies and their organs as early as possible.

In the final passage of the conclusion it is pointed out that, proceeding from the sensitive nature of these issues, it is the duty and responsibility of the organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina to ensure that the future discussions, both within the League of Communists and within the delegate bodies and among the entire public, will promote further efforts to strengthen, widen and deepen our togetherness and equality on the basis of socialist self-managment. At the same time, it is the duty of communists to oppose all occurrences of and attempts to abuse these discussions from bureaucratic, unitarianist or separatist positions or from the positions of escalating the greater Serbian or any other nationalism or anarcho-liberal provocations.

KOSOVO LC'S VLASI DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

LD022118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jan (TANJUG) -- Azem Vlasi, president of Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference and member of Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, stated in a conversation with Muharem Bacam, responsible editor of the informative-political program of Pristina Radio, that the platform concerning the LCY activity in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo represents a political document of historic significance.

Once again it has become evident that the LCY, on the basis of its principled policy and following in the footsteps of Comrade Tito and his work, has the ability to supply specific answers and to show ways for overcoming even the most difficult situations, such as that here in Kosovo, caused by the activity of hostile forces.

This interview with Azam Vlasi was broadcast today on Pristina Radio in a special program entitled "Consistently Along Tito's Path," devoted to the implementation of tasks from the political platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

"The platform mobilizes communists, working people and citizens into specific action for overcoming the existing situation and for the stabilization of sociopolitical life in Kosovo," Azem Vlasi stressed, adding that this time it is once again confirmed that Yugoslav communists have enough strength and ability to draw a clear line separating reactionary, nationalist and irredentist forces, which [words indistinct] in Kosovo, and against a vast majority of members of the Albanian nationality which have been and are still following Tito's road, the road of socialist self-management and democratic system.

It has become evident that progressive forces from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities of our country are unshakable in their confidence in the majority of members of the Albanian nationality, in progressive forces in Kosovo and above all in progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, which are making great efforts in order to overcome as fast as possible the created situation, which remains complex, by way of an organized action.

The League of Communists has shown that it has the strength to talk openly about all problems, that there are no taboo subjects and that even the most complex issues can be resolved by way of cooperation and agreement making.

Talking about the latest session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, which discussed ways to improve relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Vlasi stressed that this is a question of common interest. The Constitutions -- the Constitutions of the SFRY, of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina -- should be the starting points for settling relations between the republic and the two provinces within it. Principled stands of the congresses of the LCY and of the Serbian League of Communists should also play an important role in this process. However, it should also be seen that principles of self-management agreement-making represent the class basis for improving these relations. It has become evident, Vlasi stressed, that we have both the strength and possibilities to regulate these relations in the interest of all of us, within the framework of our clear policy and system-based solutions laid down by the Constitutions, despite certain differences in the views of individuals.

Summing up the activities of the organized socialist forces in Kosovo (?with regard to) the stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in the province, Vlasi stressed that in the period since the war it had hardly ever happened that there had been such intensive activity of all sociopolitical structures as in the last few months. This activity has been imposed upon us by the situation, created by the activity of hostile forces. Great mobilization for overcoming this situation was felt in all environments. I can say, Vlasi stressed, that the result of our activity to date is the situation in which we have full control of the situation and events in the province. I am convinced that the enemy can no longer surprise us by any form of activity, although he is still trying to make himself felt in a perfidious way, mainly by writing slogans, which are crude and aimed against our socialist self-management system and the policy of the LCY. Still prevalent in the enemy ranks is the slogan "Kosovo - a Republic," a demagogic and deeply reactionary slogan, by which nationalists and irredentists wish to create confusion among people and to present themselves as fighters for national rights of the Albanians.

The truth is, however, that nationalists have never struggled for national rights and have never been able to offer a clear political platform, which would be acceptable to working people and citizens. They have always looked for problems and dissatisfaction among people, making that a starting point for their activity, aimed at compromising our self-management socialist system.

Having stressed the need for an even more intensive activity on strengthening togetherness, brotherhood and unity, not only verbally but also by specific action, Azem Vlasi stressed that an even more energetic struggle is needed for preventing the phenomena of Serbs and Montenegrins moving out of Kosovo and particularly for unmaking all instances of pressure. Progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality bear great responsibility in this connection. We must create conditions in which everyone in this part of our country will feel free and equal; we have to strengthen mutual trust even more. If there is one nation or nationality in Yugoslavia which should know from the past what injustice and national hatred mean, it should be the Albanians, who were the greatest victims of national oppression in the period before the war. Precisely for this reason the Albanian nationality, and all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, are vitally interested in struggling for togetherness, brotherhood and unity, and equality. It should be clear to them who these reactionary forces are and what is the aim of their actions, by which they have tried to jeopardize the most glorious heritage of our revolution. These forces always appear as standard-bearers allegedly in defense of national interests but are in fact in the service of the enemy. If we allowed nationalists to defend interests of their nation or nationality, it would lead us to bloodshed and fratricide.

Nationalists and irredentists are constantly given support by hostile propaganda from abroad, particularly from Albania, Vlasi stressed, adding that the Albanian leadership chose such a course as a coverup for their internal problems and controversies. However, the aims of this crude propaganda are becoming increasingly clear to our people. Recent events in Albania have shown how they settle accounts in their leadership in the old Stalinist way. I am convinced, Vlasi stressed, that the people of Albania will one day have a say and condemn the conduct of the Albanian leadership toward our country. The Albanian leadership should not believe that by using lies and fabrications they can deceive Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, who showed during the war and after that they were capable of building their destiny within socialist self-managing Yugoslavia together with the other nations and nationalities, and of working to ensure a glorious future for themselves, without waiting for prescriptions offered to us by the Albanian leadership through its propaganda.

"I am sorry that a section of our youth has become the victim of this propaganda and of conditions which have made it possible for nationalism to spread here in Kosovo, as a reactionary form of awareness. I believe," Vlasi said, "that the young generation is not responsible for spreading nationalism. I am convinced that the young generation will rid itself of this kind of attitude if we organize our sociopolitical work correctly and make efforts to help the young generation decide for themselves what is positive and what is negative and reactionary in national affirmation."

I would not agree with the view that a great number of young people have been poisoned by nationalism. I would rather say that after the counterrevolutionary events a kind of tense atmosphere was created, in which emotions had the upper hand over things rational, so that a wrong impression was created to the effect that a great section of the young people was the victim of nationalism. If we separate that which is reality in the structure of the awareness of the young from that which has been imposed upon us by the newly created tense atmosphere after the recent disagreeable events, I am convinced that it would be revealed that the young generation has no interest in being the victim of nationalism.

On account of their future the young find internationalism, brotherhood and unity [words indistinct] much closer to their needs, as they also find the character of the system of socialist self-management as a democratic system, since only this system offers prospects and possibility for complete personal affirmation [words indistinct].

I am optimistic when it comes to the correct orientation of the young, Azem Vlasi stressed in Pristina Radio's program "Consistently Along Tito's Path," devoted to the implementation of tasks stemming from the political platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

SUKRIJA, DEVA SPEAK AT KOSOVO LC MEETING 21 DEC

AU312005 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 81 p 5

[M. Daci and M. Antic report on speeches by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at a session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo in Pristina on 21 December]

[Text] Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, participated in the discussion. At the beginning, he said that the political platform represents an historic LCY document in the postwar period. The platform is not ordinary material which can only be discussed, heard and formally adopted. If we were to understand our tasks in implementing the platform in this way, then we would be in error at the very beginning. Our primary task is that every member of the League of Communists should grasp the essence of the platform, its ideopolitical substance and class orientation and, armed in this way, should join the struggle against Albanian nationalism and any other kind of nationalism.

The platform and the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Sukrija continued, must represent the basic need of our daily life and our ideopolitical struggle. The causes of the hostile counterrevolutionary demonstrations must be understood. The proponents of these demonstrations must be discovered and the consequences of the demonstrations must be perceived. If this is not done as it should be, then the consequences of these events could be even more serious.

Hostile activity has had the most serious consequences for intranational relations. The enemy's aim was to introduce discord among peoples and to lead to a fratricidal war. For this reason people also ask us why things were allowed to come to this. People thus show that they support us, that they want to include themselves in our activity. We must gain the people's confidence by changing the situation, and not by talking.

Pointing to the danger of nationalism, Sukrija stressed that nationalism cannot be an ally of the progressive forces and that it is incompatible with the ideas of a free and self-managing society such as ours. It is necessary to insist on this, and in this way one can recognize the nationalist slogans which are veiled by a cloak of alleged Marxism and Leninism. The "ideologists" of these slogans are individuals and emigre groups which fled from Kosovo and Yugoslavia after having "proved" themselves nationalists. Those who have emigrated are awakening reactionary forces to revanchism and to a struggle against everything that is Serbian. This does not differ at all from Hitler's Nazi ideology. Propaganda from Albania is present in all this, as well as Enver Hoxha's insane inciting of Albanian nationalism. All this must be explained to people because there are also communists who do not understand this and who are wavering. As it is, not all Albanian communists speak openly as to where the slogan "Kosovo - Republic" is leading. This slogan does not mean Kosovo as an autonomous province in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Federation. It means, in fact, the destruction of Kosovo as an autonomous province and of the Republic of Serbia and the Federation. Who is trying to destroy the SFRY? There are those who operate from the positions of blocs and hegemony.

Pressure and Who Carries It Out

Speaking about the emigration of the non-Albanian population from Kosovo, Sukrija said:

In our daily activity we are doing everything possible to prevent excesses and attacks which are committed here and there by nationalists or people who have nothing in common with our system or with national equality. Some Albanian communists are very hurt when it is written or said that Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are emigrating under pressure. As long as there are pressures we cannot and must not be calm. We must wage a struggle because here in the province we account for the majority. For this reason, we have a greater responsibility for the well-being and for ensuring the equality, personal freedom and security of all people.

He then pointed to certain cases of physical attacks on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, mentioning the cases in Pec. He said the situation is not the same when an Albanian attacks a Serb or Montenegrin. For us Albanians this is a crime. The situation is no different when a Serb comes to a shop and asks for coffee or sugar and the Albanian in the shop does not serve him, but immediately serves an Albanian from under the counter. A climate of insecurity is immediately created. For some people this is a mere trifle. However, politics are not created in heaven but on earth. In schools there is a division of children and we tolerate this.

I am sorry and it is impermissible that children of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality are beaten on their way to school. It is no shame for us communists to speak openly about this and to struggle against it. To do so is not to the detriment of the Albanian nationality. Those people who hesitate in this respect and who say that we will lose our reputation if we openly struggle against Albanian nationalism and chauvinism are wrong. Every League of Communists and all people in our country will do the same.

Speaking about the relations between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Sukrija said that the Kosovo communists must do everything in their power so that these relations will develop in the most satisfactory manner on the basis of the constitutions of the SFRY, Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Rounding up the discussion lasting several hours, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said in his closing speech that the aim of today's discussion was not in commenting on the platform, since everything is clearly stated there, but rather in finding the shortest way in which the platform can become an ideopolitical weapon of every communist and working man in Kosovo. He then said:

The platform represents for us a program of activity which correctly directs the action of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of all working people and citizens toward overcoming the situation created by hostile activity. The platform directs us to three basic tasks. It primarily stresses the need to wage a struggle to build a self-managing society in Kosovo, without which there can be no prospects. Second, the platform contains the substance of the struggle for developing Kosovo as a community of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights. It contains the substance of activity over a long-term period which should permeate and deepen the togetherness, equality, brotherhood and unity, confidence and correct attitude of all those who live here and with all other peoples of our country. Third, it is the task for the correct socioeconomic development of Kosovo in the future period.

The platform opens up prospects for our working people, for building such a society which can guarantee security for every one of our people. The platform should mobilize all progressive forces of our society for building a better future. It should open up a front of struggle of all progressive forces which will be the condition for strengthening our mutual relations and unity. For this reason it is necessary to ensure that the platform becomes the property of all working people and citizens of Kosovo and of all those who want brotherhood, unity, peace, freedom, self-management and Yugoslavia's orientation on Tito's road.

Let us take, for instance, intranational relations, Deva continued. They will not be improved and they will not deepen brotherhood and unity if we only speak about them, while we remain separated in practical life.

In the struggle against nationalism, chauvinism, national hatred and alien ideology, Veli Deva further said, communists of a certain nationality carry the brunt of responsibility. It would not be a good thing if Serbs were in the first ranks of the struggle against Albanian nationalism, and Albanians in the struggle against Serbian chauvinism. All together we must wage the struggle on both fronts.

When a change in the state of affairs is involved, Deva continued, we do not proceed from zero. We have achieved certain results which are assessed as important in the platform. We have achieved a certain level of political and economic stabilization. Naturally, we are not satisfied with what has been achieved because it is necessary to achieve stabilization in its real and full sense. However, problems still exist, and the platform represents a great help in solving them. We must overcome the crisis, and we will achieve this when we place all nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists "under the grindstone" of our uncompromising activity.

KOSOVO COUNCIL TO ABOLISH FOOD SUBSIDIES

AU062013 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] [Passage indistinct] As reported by the Provincial Secretariat for Markets and Prices, subsidies for milk, meat, [word indistinct] and oil have not yet been abolished in Kosovo. In this context, the question remains to be discussed at the meeting of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council. [Words indistinct] subsidies are to be abolished and the price of milk is to increase 2 dinars per liter. Poultry meat prices will increase 12.4 percent, and vegetable oil by 9 dinars per liter. As stressed by the Provincial Secretariat for Market and Prices, the subsidies have not attained their aims. Therefore, there will inevitably be price rises. The answer must be sought in raising [word indistinct], increases in children's allowances and other measures, and these must be discussed at the level of the union of Kosovo trade unions.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PLANS, AGREEMENTS

Social, Economic Plans

AU291638 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Today all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly held their session. The delegates adopted two important documents: the provincial social plan for the period up to and including 1985 and the draft resolution on development policy for 1982. Riza Sapundzija, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, delivered the report on the two documents at the joint session of the three chambers. Milisav Milic reports:

The advancement of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, economic stabilization, a quicker process of association of labor and pooling of resources and the inclusion of the province in the international division of labor are listed among the strategic goals of Kosovo's development in the current 5-year period. During the past period, material problems have accumulated in Kosovo, social contradictions have intensified and the development of self-management has lagged. This was one of the causes of the counterrevolutionary demonstrations by the Albanian nationalists, Riza Sapundzija pointed out in his report. He especially advocated a more efficient functioning of the socialist self-management and the integration of the province's economy with the associated labor of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

According to the adopted social plan, in the coming period the province's social product will grow at an average annual rate of 6.7 percent. It is planned that industry will increase its production at an average annual rate of 8 percent and will continue to occupy the dominant place in the province's economic progress. Next year two new thermoelectric powerplants with a total capacity of 700 mw will be commissioned for regular operations and several other large economic projects will also be commissioned using domestic raw materials.

In addition to a quicker industrialization, the advancement of agriculture and the creation of better living conditions in villages represent one of the basic strategic directions of the province's development in the current plan period. The Ibar and Radonjic water resource systems, which have been awaited for a long time, will contribute to increasing agricultural production.

In this 5-year period, Kosovo will employ 60,000 new workers but unemployment nonetheless continues to be a primary problem of the province. According to the planners' calculations, there will be 86,000 unemployed people in Kosovo at the end of the current medium-term period. This is also the reason for the orientation toward an accelerated development of agriculture and toward changing the structure of agriculture in favor or processing capacities. The investments, totaling more than 118 billion dinars, will be also oriented in that direction.

People's Defense Agreement

AU301114 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] A social agreement for financing and further developing all people's defense and social self-defense was signed in the Kosovo Assembly today. Taking part in the signing of the agreement were Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly; Maj Gen (Ali Megjeri) representative of the garrison of the Yugoslav People's Armed Forces; (Osman Kerceli), president of the Commission for All People's Defense; (Muriz Haxhiymuri), director of the provincial Institute for Social Planning; Muharem Imeri, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Kosovo Assembly.

Speaking about the importance of approving this document Ilija Vakic said that it constitutes a further step for the (?consolidation) of this important [word indistinct] of our socialist self-management system.

[Passage indistinct] the tasks realized from the plan, that is, resulting from the social plans of our general development, especially the tasks of political and economic stabilization of the situation in the province and strengthening unity, brotherhood and coexistence, make the approval of this document even more important at present and give it a special dimension, Ilija Vakic said on the occasion.

PRISTINA COMMENTS ON LCY POLITICAL PLATFORM

AU281659 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] The political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and coexistence in Kosovo is a historical document whose implementation, along with clear and permanent ideopolitical differentiation, should cause radical changes in the Kosovo League of Communists. We devote our comment, written by (Gojkor Radovanovic), to this fundamental (?subject) of the last meeting of the Provincial Committee. These words, which were emphasized (?from the chair) of the Provincial Committee by Ali Sukrija, president of the Kosovo Presidency, in essence express the strong declaration of the Kosovo League of Communists and, on a wider scale, of the communists of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all our country.

It is obvious from the concrete f. .ulation of this ideologically clear class declaration, without agitative political phrases, that the action of the Kosovo League of Communists is being undertaken at a (?turning) point when our admiration for Tito's work has been secured [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] The counterrevolution in Kosovo, this time from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, however much it is expressed in (?ethical) terms, is in fact in essence directed primarily against the interests of the Albanian working class as well as against the other nations and peoples. It is the expression of the combined counterrevolution of World War II, which is destined to fail due to its own political misunderstandings.

[Word indistinct] it is political naivite on the part of emissaries of the counter-revolution to think they can deceive the avant-garde and working class especially when it is known that they [words indistinct] has observed pan-Germanism, pan-Slavicism and even currently pan-Illyrism, whose director, besides those within the country, is also Enver Hoxha of neighboring Albania. It is a fact that it is difficult enough to deceive his own nation, let alone the working class and all the peoples of the world. This is impossible.

The class interest is much more natural (?when it is "above the national" interest) especially when it is known that in our multinational socialist self-managing society, the national affirmation upon a class basis is one of the fundamental aims of our development. The attempt of the counterrevolution to sow antagonism among Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrin, Muslims, Turks, Romans and other brotherly peoples and nations has been a method of the counterrevolution and the enemy since the World War II. The aim of such attempts is to divide the legendary revolutionaries from the brotherly and eternal [words indistinct].

Such an attempt has stained and will always stain its cothinkers as a historical remnant [word indistinct] of the first, second or third brotherly nations, in this case of all nations and peoples of Yugoslavia. The [word indistinct] or those who are indolent in our country or open [word indistinct] in foreign countries do not understand the meaning of our ideopolitical differentiation or reduce it to the simplistic question of who is for and who is against irredentism. Judged according to this logic are also the neutralists and opportunists and then also those who see their fate and place of work only in connection with the momentary and elementary scheme of things in their small petit-bourgeois (?comfort), whether for an hour or a day.

Indoctrination, as an organized form of influencing the consciousness of youth and children obviously plays the role of salt which is mercilessly rubbed onto the weaker parts, and is to be interpreted as nontruths or half-truths. The memory of the situation before the fourth plenum [1 July 1966] or the confirmation that Kosovo should be a republic precisely for this reason must be understood to be distant from the real counter-revolutionary aim, by now unmasked to be only one of the illustrations of the enemy's [word indistinct]. The enemy does not know or does not want to know that it is in fact the progressive forces of the Serbian people that have caused the defeat of their own nationalism and irredentism [word indistinct], and the most progressive forces of the Albanian people will also cause the defeat of their own counterrevolutionary elements.

[Passage indistinct] the platform is our true line, a combined weapon for the further development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and coexistence and a sociopolitical (?instrument) for the ideo-polarization, that is, the differentiation [word indistinct]. The radical changes in the Kosovo League of Communists in this manner will also be radical changes in the Kosovo society in general to carry out resolutely more rapid socioeconomic development with vital prospects for all nations and peoples.

PRIZREN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PLATFORM, DUTIES

AU2910CC Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The Prizren communal conference held an extended meeting today in which Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Dzevdet Hanza, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, took part. It discussed the duties which result from the political platform. The delegates of the communal conference of the Prizren League of Communists approved the resignation of the present leader (Refki Valuci), and the new leader of the communal conference of the Prizren League of Communists was elected, Votim Demiri.

MITROVICA COMMUNAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

AU062016 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] An extended meeting of the Mitrovica-Tito League of Communists Communal Committee discussed an analysis of the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this commune. The meeting was attended by various responsible cadres of the commune, in addition to regular members. An analysis presented by a working group shows that the size of the Serb and Montenegrin community in the commune has been considerably reduced in recent years, and the number of Albanian families has increased.

According to data made available by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, about 6,500 Serbs and Montenegrins left the commune during the past 10 years. Emigration was particularly high in certain localities of the Motrovica commune. In the (Bajcka) locality alone, the number of Serb and Montenegrin inhabitants was reduced from 4,500 in 1971 to 1,200 registered in last year's census. Among the reasons given for emigration were housing, employment, education and working and living conditions. Four people gave direct pressure as the reason for their departure. However, it was stated in the discussions that took place at the meeting that there have been cases of direct threats, damage to memorials, maltreatment of children and young women and so forth.

SKOPJE COURT TRIES FIVE STUDENTS FOR UNREST

Pristina Students Charged

LD061332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Skopje, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial is underway in the Skopje District Court of five students of Albanian nationality from Debar accused of enemy activity against the foundations of the socialist social system of our country and also of propaganda activity. They are students at the Pristina University School of Natural Sciences and Mathamatics: Kastriot Hadziredza, Petrit Bomova, Baskim Maskuli, Cazim Cormeneti and Muarem Dovoljani.

According to the indictment, all five of them acquired books and magazines of enemy content in Albania and other countries and disseminated them in Pristina, Podujevo and Debar. The first four defendants with other persons in the autumn of 1980 set up an enemy group called the Red People's Front (Crveni Narodni Front), spread falsehoods about the status of the Albanians in our country and also took part in enemy demonstrations in Pristina in March and April last year.

The trial is continuing.

Students Sentenced 6 Jan

LD061548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Skopje, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Skopje District Court today passed sentences on five students of Albanian nationality from Debar who were accused of enemy propaganda directed against the foundations of the socialist social system and security of our country and of enemy propaganda activity.

Kastriot Hadziredza was sentenced to 8 years; Petrit Bonova to 7 years; Baskim Maskuli to 6 years; Cazim Cormeneti to 5 years; and Muarem Dovoljani to 3 years imprisonment.

The trial proved the enemy and propaganda activity of the student defendents from Debar who, during 1980, were members of an enemy group whose aim was to form a branch of the underground Red People's Front organization, spread untruths about the position of the Albanians in our country, and also took part in enemy demonstrations in Pristina in March and April last year.

DJURANOVIC CONTINUES VISIT TO MONTENEGRO 6 JAN

Bijelo Polje Tour

LD061510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] Bijelo Polje, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- "Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today continued his three-day official visit to Montenegro by visiting Bijelo Polje, where he toured the 3 January fork lift truck factory and the Bjelasica agricultural-industrial enterprise."

The president of the municipal assembly executive council informed the premier that unemployment is one of the most serious problems of Bijeld Polje Municipality. Out of 56,000 inhabitants, only 9,000 are employed.

"Having pointed out that Bijelo Polje has the basic characteristics of an inadequately developed area but that the municipality has opened up its prospects for long term development, Veselin Djuranovic stressed that there is the right orientation in the municipality for developing its economic structure through the joint implementation of development programs of the big industrial organizations.

"The early difficulties in the industrial development of non-developed areas, according to Djuranovic, can be overcome most efficiently precisely through business and income mergers within the framework of broader reproduction units. Division of labor and production specialization within the country are also required for a more vigorous appearance of the Yugoslav economy on the world market. Having stressed that greater efforts would be made this year to prevent some negative tendencies in economic operations, the federal premier said that, among other things, this would be done in three ways: by pursuing an active policy for a uniform rate of exchange for the dinar, by creating the conditions for the functioning of a unified foreign exchange market in the country and by strictly implementing export tasks.

"Veselin Djuranovic stressed that the struggle to bring down the inflation rate is the key question not only of our export policy but of over-all efforts to stabilize business operations in the country. To win this battle, according to the federal premier, a resolute struggle has to be set in motion in every work collective to reduce production costs and to increase labor productivity and product quality. Veselin Djuranovic mentioned the case of the Titograd aluminimum enterprise. According to him, if the technical normatives of production costs had only been respected, this enterprise would to all intents and purposes have been operating without business losses."

During the day Djuranovic, accompanied by Montenegrin Premier Momcilo Cemovic, will visit Mojkovac and Kolasin.

Mojkovac, Kolasin Visit

LD062254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Kolasin, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this afternoon visited Mojkovac and Kolasin where representatives of socio-political organizations briefed him on the current socioeconomic situation in the two municipalities.

During a conversation with political officials and representatives of economic life, Veselin Djuranovic insisted, in particular, on the kind of development programs which would guarantee permanent economic stabilization for the Brskovo lead and zinc mines in Mojkovac, and of new production capacities for the Vukman Druscic timber industrial combine, also in Mojkovac, and on a realistic appraisal of raw material and electric power requirements.

The president of the Federal Executive Council expressed disapproval for the low esteem shown for the development of agriculture, despite exceptionally favorable conditions. When he asked how Mojkovac obtained its milk supplies, Djuranovic was told that the people of Mojkovac obtained their milk from Titograd and Mt Zlatibor, though milk production could easily be organized in the area. According to Veselin Djuranovic, the problem of food supplies should be resolved by means of long-term agreements on cooperation with the food producers, noting that the municipalities themselves bear a great responsibility in this respect.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ADOPTS ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

AU311502 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The social product of the economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina next year will be 4 percent larger than this year. The physical volume of industrial production will increase 5 percent, and of agricultural production 4 percent. This is envisaged in the resolution on the socioeconomic development next year which, together with other development documents, was adopted today by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

CROAT LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD041520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 4 Jan (TANJUG) -- At a session held today, the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium discussed the course of preparations for the plenary session of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee. At its plenary session, which will be held on 13 January, the Central Committee will discuss the draft of the report on the Croat League of Communists' activity between its eight and ninth congresses. The session will, in effect, mark the beginning of the public debate in the organizations and leaderships of the Croat League of Communists on draft congress documents.

CROAT SAWP DISCUSSES KOSOVO, FOOD IMPORTS

LD241054 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The Croat SAWP Presidium today defined the first tasks stemming from the LCY's political platform for action in the development of self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, which was adopted at the 22d Session of the LCY Central Committee. Jasenka Dudic reports:

Bozidar Gagro stated in his introductory report that the LCY platform makes us duty-bound to draw lasting conclusions from the Kosovo events. Every form of nationalism damages the interests, development and stability of our community and every individual. He went on to dwell on the emergence of nationalism in the seventies in Croatia and stressed that it is wrong to imagine that the danger of its reawakening has been averted for ever. This calls for adequate programs and constant vigilance of all the organized socialist forces, the more so because in Croatia, too, there are such problems as unrealistic investments, inappropriate educational structure and neglect of work with the young. A contribution to the implementation of the attitudes given in the platform lay in the promotion of the pooling of labor and resources between associated labor in Croatia and the economy of Kosovo and in cultural, educational, scientific and other forms of cooperation.

Particular attention was paid during the discussion to the realization of economic cooperation between Croatia and Kosovo. As is well known, organizations of associated labor can, by means of social contracts, be directly associated with work organizations in Kosovo and up to 50 percent of the funds set aside for the development of economically developed areas may be engaged for this. The latter sources yielded 1.2 million dinars for Kosovo in Croatia.

However, direct association is not taking place speedily enough. So far our republic's associated labor has initiated more than 30 programs of economic cooperation with associated labor in Kosovo, 15 of which have been sanctioned by the signing of appropriate social contracts. This means their realization will begin early next year. The other forms of cooperation have so far been satisfactory, but they should be broadened and qualitatively improved.

At the end of today's discussion, the Presidium gave full support to the efforts made by the Economic Chamber and the Executive Council of the Assembly in carrying out and coordinating economic cooperation with Kosovo. Furthermore, the Presidium asked all the municipal and intermunicipal conferences of the Socialist Alliance and the appropriate trade union organizations to give consideration to the question of the status of Albanians in their own environment. The view of the Presidium is that political action should be pursued in order to achieve the fullest realization of the constitutional rights of Albanians in their places of work, life and education.

It was concluded that in the constant struggle against nationalism in Croatia, the Socialist Alliance must bear in mind the tendency of various forms of nationalism to form an alliance. This manifested itself in the increasingly aggressive alliance between the extremist Croatian and Albanian emigration.

Let us add that at the same session, the members of the Croat SAWP Presidium were briefed on the state of basic food supplies for citizens. Among other things, it was stated that 850 tons of coffee and 305 tons of butter would be put on the market within days. Wheat will be imported from the beginning of March and certain quantities of coffee, sugar, lemons, medical supplies and raw materials needed for detergents will also be imported next year.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN INVESTMENTS IN KOSOVO -- Pristina, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- Enterprises from the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia will start building next year a number of different plants in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo on joint venture basis with Kosovo enterprises. The "Crvena Zastava" automobile works (the largest Yugoslav automobile producer with the annual output of 250,000 vehicles), in cooperation with the metals works of Pristina, will build in Kosovo a commercial vehicles plant which will employ 2,500 workers. "Crvena Zastava" will also invest funds to expand the automobile spare parts plants in Pec and the auto shock-absorber plant in Pristina. The rail vehicles, equipment and metal construction elements works "Gosa" of Smederevska Palanka have already started building in Kosovo a mining equipment plant in the value of one billion dinars. The "Minel" complex of Belgrade will build in Kosovo an energy boiler plant. "Prva Iskra" of Baric, near Belgrade, and "Zorka" chemical works of Sabac jointly will build a seamless tubing plant. The electronic works of His [as received] will expand its three already working plants in Kosovo. Beside the above enterprises, a number of other well-known firms from inner Serbia have announced their pending investments in Kosovo by pooling their funds with the funds which the province, Yugoslavia's leastly developed region, receives from a special federal fund for its faster development. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 27 Dec 81 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ -- Baghdad, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stated today, while receiving credentials from new Yugoslav ambassador to Iraq Dr Vido Knezevic, that President Tito laid the foundations of Iraqi-Yugoslav friendship and that he was a great statesman whose work is a component part of the heritage of entire mankind. The Iraqi president also pointed to the stability and continuous development of all-encompassing relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of the non-aligned policy. At the talks Saddam Husayn and Ambassador Knezevic expressed interest in the promotion of Yugoslav-Iraqi relations and emphasized Yugoslavia's role in carrying out of major programmes of Iraq's development. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 29 Dec 81 LD]